

INTERNATIONAL Herald Tribune

Published with The New York Times and The Washington Post

TODAY'S WEATHER—PARIS: Partly cloudy. Temp. 69-46 (11-12). Tomorrow: Little change. Temp. 68-45 (10-11). LONDON: Partly cloudy. Temp. 64-43 (10-11). Tomorrow: Little change. Temp. 63-42 (9-10). CHICAGO: Partly cloudy. Temp. 62-41 (9-10). Tomorrow: Little change. Temp. 61-40 (8-9). NEW YORK: Partly cloudy. Temp. 61-40 (8-9). Tomorrow: Little change. Temp. 60-39 (7-8). ADDITIONAL WEATHER—PAGE 2

No. 27,734

PARIS, WEDNESDAY, MARCH 15, 1972

Established 1887

Florida Reports Heavy Turnout In Primary Vote

By George Lardner Jr.

MIAMI, March 14 (AP)—More than two million Democrats and Republicans voted in Florida's 14-candidate primary today as Sen. Edmund S. Muskie, D. Maine, clung to hopes of keeping his national stature unimpaired.

An unusually large turnout of 70 percent of the state's voters, spurred by the issues of school busing and school prayer, was predicted by Secretary of State Richard Stone.

The early turnout was reported to be heavy in some areas, with up to 80 voters waiting in line at the polls opened in Miami. In Fort Lauderdale, there was a heavy turnout of blacks—18 percent of the electorate—and poll workers in St. Petersburg said the early vote was "the best we've had in years."

Completely overshadowed by the contest for the Democratic nomination was the Republican primary, where President Nixon was expected to crush Rep. John Ashbrook, Ohio, and Rep. Paul McCloskey, Calif., his conservative and liberal challengers.

The outcome in the second Democratic state primary of this election year is considered important, even crucial—to the presidential ambitions of Sen. Muskie, Sen. Hubert H. Humphrey, Minn., Sen. Henry Jackson, Wash., and Sen. George McGovern, S.D., and Mayor John V. Lindsay of New York.

Perfect Weather

Florida's voters, who seem to make up their minds at the last minute, provided the suspense on this day of perfect weather.

While George Wallace, of Alabama, hiding the busing issue, is expected to win the primary, the other Democrats are in a scramble to make a respectable showing in second place.

Sen. Jackson and Sen. Humphrey both said they had stopped Sen. Muskie's momentum, and each insisted yesterday he would wind up second to Gov. Wallace. Today, Sen. Humphrey raised his hopes. Asked on a national television interview whether he could beat Gov. Wallace, he said: "I don't rule that out. I think we're going to do very well."

McGovern Hopes

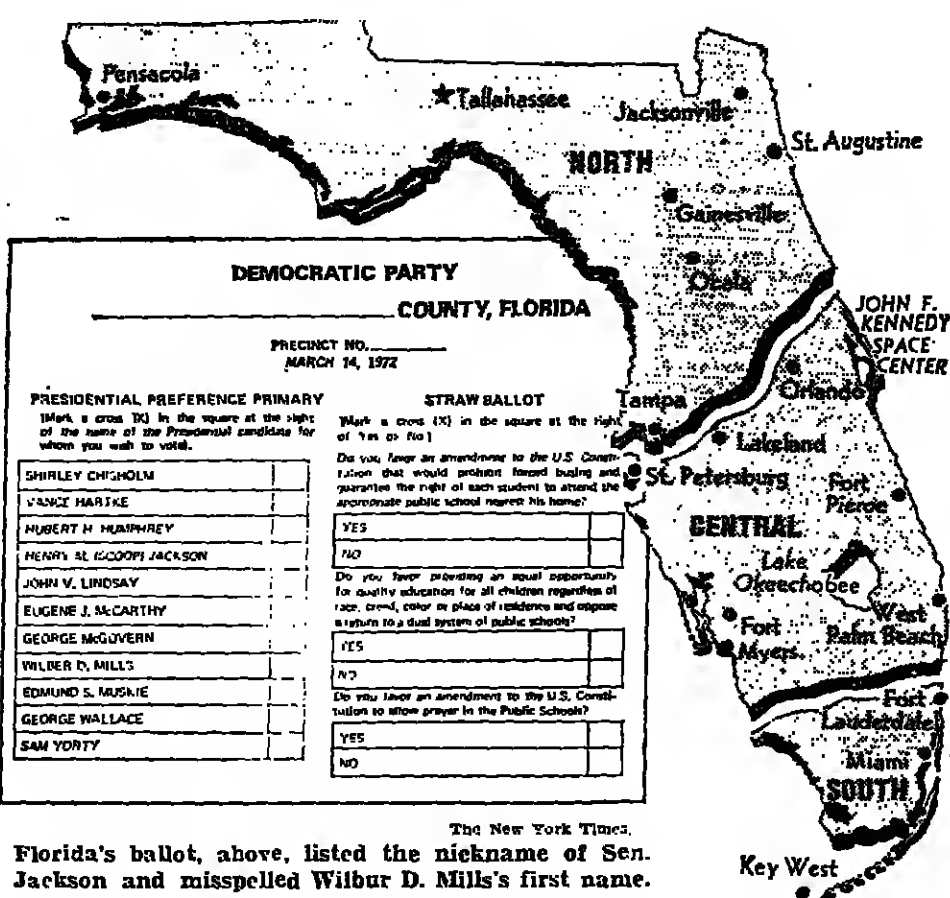
Sen. McGovern, who won an unexpectedly high 37 percent of the vote in New Hampshire a week ago, said a flock today of even "close to second" would be "remarkable." That, he said, "would be another victory, in a moral sense."

Gov. Wallace denied any intention "at this time" of withdrawing from the Democratic party and making a presidential race on a third-party ticket if his expected Florida victory was not translated into power at the party's convention in Miami Beach in July.

Sen. Muskie said, "I'd love second place—I'd prefer first place but I'll take whatever I get."

Sen. Jackson, who campaigned strongly against busing school children to gain racial balance in the classrooms, said he considered this a national issue that will arise in other state primaries. And Mayor Lindsay said he expected to run strongly here, but

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Florida's ballot, above, listed the nickname of Sen. Jackson and misspelled Wilbur D. Mills's first name.

Nixon Plea Unheeded, Rogers Says

By Fred Farris

WASHINGTON, March 14 (UPI)—Secretary of State William P. Rogers revealed today that President Nixon had tried without success to persuade China to reduce its aid to North Vietnam.

The secretary, testifying before a House committee, also said a similar request was made to the Soviet Union and that the President would renew this effort when he goes to Moscow in May.

Mr. Rogers would not assess the chances of success with the Russians, North Vietnam's largest arms supplier.

The secretary's disclosure about Mr. Nixon's effort to cut China's aid to Hanoi came as Mr. Rogers appeared before the House Foreign Affairs Committee on the administration's request of \$215 billion in new funds for military assistance abroad.

Linking the success of President Nixon's new initiatives seeking better relations with China and the Soviet Union with continued high U.S. outlays for defense and foreign military aid, Mr. Rogers said the money was required "to establish a stable and peaceful long-term relationship with countries which have been adversaries."

"Important Innovations" The President's trip to China last month and his scheduled visit to Moscow in May, the secretary said, are "important innovations" in U.S. relations with the two Communist giants.

"But much of the success of the President's efforts will depend on our security policies," Mr. Rogers told the House panel in arguing for favorable congressional action on the new aid requests.

"Only on a strong foundation of security—for ourselves and for

At a Cost of \$900,000 a Month

India Reports It Is Holding 73,944 Pakistanis as POWs

NEW DELHI, March 14 (AP)—The Indian Defense Ministry told Parliament today that 73,944 Pakistani soldiers are being detained in 50 prisoner-of-war camps at a monthly cost to the government of 6.5 million rupees—almost \$500,000.

Defense Minister Jagjivan Ram said in response to other questions that India casualties in last December's two-week war included 3,471 killed, 8,848 wounded and 325 missing and that sporadic violations of the Dec. 17 cease-fire are still occurring along the western front.

Almost all the Pakistani prisoners belonged to the paratroopers inside East Pakistan which surrendered on Dec. 16, eliminating Islamabad's control over what is now Bangladesh.

Mr. Ram told the Rajya Sabha, the upper house of Parliament, that India is spending 5,146 million rupees a month—\$704,530—on food for the prisoners and 1,417 million rupees—\$194,119—for advance pay under the Geneva Convention of 1949. The salaries, he said, will be reimbursed by the Pakistani government when the prisoners are repatriated.

In addition to the military prisoners, a Defense Ministry spokesman said, the Indians also are responsible for around 30,000 paramilitary and civilian prisoners taken in East Pakistan. The Bangladesh government plans to try some of these for collaboration under its laws.

The frigate Khukri went down in the Arabian Sea with 18 officers and 176 men, and some Indian press reports—principally from Communist newspapers—have charged it was sunk by a U.S. submarine participating in Central Treaty Organization maneuvers.

Asked about the reports, Mr. Ram said the Indian government does "not have any evidence that the ship was torpedoed by an American submarine." He noted that the U.S. Embassy in New Delhi denied the reports in a Dec. 30 press release.

Mr. Ram's statement was the first official Indian government denial of the reports.

Violations of the cease-fire, which took effect at 8 p.m. on Dec. 17, were frequent in late December, Mr. Ram said, "but gradually the position stabilized itself."

Sporadic incidents that still occur, he said, usually are in the form of firing across the cease-fire line, but "these are attempted to be resolved locally."

Aid for Bangladesh NEW YORK, March 14 (AP)—Seventy Americans just returned

2 Dead, Many Injured

Bomb Wave Follows End of Ulster's Truce

BELFAST, March 14 (AP)—Irish guerrillas, striking at the close of a three-day truce, unleashed a bomb and gun offensive today that claimed the lives of two men and injured many others across Northern Ireland.

At least 14 bombs went off in Belfast, Londonderry, Strabane, and a number of other towns, causing widespread injury and destruction.

The onslaught began within minutes of the midnight ending of a 72-hour cease-fire called by the nationalist Provisional wing of the Irish Republican Army.

The two men were killed in a short, sharp battle between British troops and snipers on the edge of the Catholic Bogside district of Londonderry, security officials said. They said one of the dead was positively identified as a member of the IRA Provisionals.

Provisional headquarters in Dublin identified the two as Colm Keenan, 18-year-old son of veteran republican Sean Keenan, who is now interned at the Long Kesh camp, and Eugene McGilgan, also 18. A spokesman charged both were unarmed and were "just walking along a street smoking when they were shot dead."

Wilson Returns

Former Prime Minister Harold Wilson returned from talks with political leaders in Dublin to press the British government for urgent peace moves to forestall civil war.

Mr. Wilson's Dublin initiative drew an irate attack from Northern Ireland's prime minister, Brian Faulkner, who said in a statement: "The people of Northern Ireland and the Army of the United Kingdom are engaged here in a life and death struggle for the survival of democratic life. I believe they have the right, in this critical situation, to expect responsible support from political leaders."

Mr. Wilson reported on arriving at London Airport: "Anyone with any duty in the British House of Commons must do everything to their power to try to understand the situation and try to help find a way of reconciliation." He told newsmen he was seeking early talks either with Prime Minister Edward Heath or Home Secretary Reginald Maudling to put forward his views on a peace offensive.

He conferred in Dublin with Irish Premier Jack Lynch and other political leaders.

Mr. Wilson had "for some political motive irresponsibly exploited" Northern Ireland's situation.

Bombing in Lisburn

The day's worst bomb blast erupted in Lisburn, 10 miles from Belfast. British Army experts said 50 to 60 pounds of gelignite had been planted in an automobile parked only 500 yards from the army's Northern Ireland headquarters.

The bomb exploded shortly after midnight, wrecking at least 40 shops along the main street. The bombers had warned police in time for the town center to

be evacuated, but four military policemen, a police sergeant, a fireman and two civilians were injured.

Strabane's Employment Exchange was blasted a few minutes after it opened. Two men entered the building, planted the bomb and then ordered the personnel out. No casualties were reported but the big building was destroyed.

An army private was shot by a sniper while on patrol. He was reported "seriously ill" in a hospital.

British security forces, meanwhile, announced three armed youths were arrested shortly after a bomb had been planted in a Belfast store.

A spokesman also reported the arrest of three leaders of the IRA Provisionals during a swoop in Belfast. He said one was a leader of the Ballymurphy Provisional battalion. A second was a company commander in Andersonstown and the third was an explosives expert.

The spokesman said several other men were also arrested during the roundup. "It was a most successful night for us," he said.



King Hussein of Jordan

Linking Jordan, West Bank, Gaza

Hussein Will Present Plan For a New Arab Federation

AMMAN, March 14 (Reuters)—King Hussein has drawn up a plan to link the East Bank of the Jordan with the Israeli-occupied West Bank and the Gaza Strip to form a new federal state, diplomatic sources said here today.

The proposed federation would be called the United Arab Kingdom, they said.

The king's plan, which he is expected to announce at a press conference here tomorrow, was understood to be a blueprint for the region after the eventual recovery by the Arabs of the territory held by Israel since the 1967 Mideast war.

[An Iraqi news agency dispatch from Amman received in Beirut, suggested that King Hussein might announce a separate peace agreement with Israel, but observers said this was highly unlikely in advance of any general Arab settlement of the Middle East problem.]

[A statement distributed in Beirut by the Marxist Popular Democratic Front for the Liberation of Palestine (PDPFL) said that under a deal between Hussein and Israel, Jordan will give up the Arab sector of Jerusalem but raise the flag over the al-Aqsa mosque and the Dome of the Rock, two of the holiest shrines of Islam.]

Ready to Negotiate [It said that Jordan informed Israel it was ready to negotiate a revision of borders under which Israel would keep settlements along the Jordan River and Jordanian troops would not be allowed on the West Bank.]

[At the United Nations, Jordanian Ambassador Abdul Hamid Sharaf denied that Jordan and Israel had reached a secret agreement over the future status of the West Bank. He said the reports about a deal between the two states had emanated from Israel.]

Details of the plan, which would change the nature of relations between the two banks of the Jordan River, were communicated to other Arab states and to the Big Four powers in the form of notes handed to their ambassadors here yesterday, the diplomatic sources said.

[In Washington, the State Department confirmed today that it has been informed that the government of Jordan intends to make "an announcement of major importance" tomorrow, United Press International reported.]

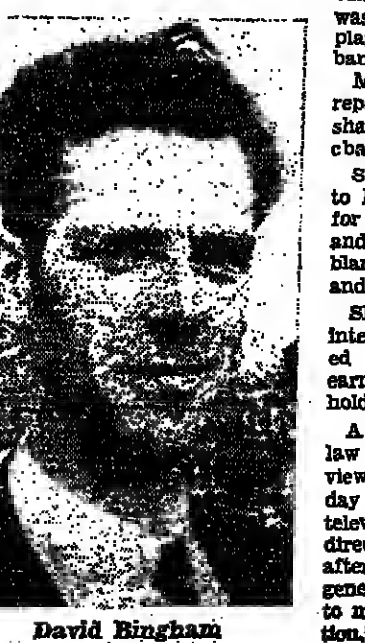
The project, according to the sources, calls for each of the two banks to have its own government and elected parliament.

They would be linked by the king as supreme head of the federation and by a federal parliament.

In the long to other governments, King Hussein explained that the plan was an image of the future national union between the two banks. He said it responded to the wishes of the people of the Israeli-occupied West Bank.

Until the Mideast war, the two banks had made up the Hashemite Kingdom of Jordan, and this has remained the position in international law despite the Israeli occupation of the area west of the river, which includes

(Continued on Page 2, Col. 6)



David Bingham



John N. Mitchell

ITT Case Link Fully Denied By Mitchell

By Robert Siner

WASHINGTON, March 14 (UPI)—Former Attorney General John N. Mitchell stated today that he was neither involved in the settlement of a billion-dollar anti-trust suit against the International Telephone & Telegraph Corp. nor was he a participant in any negotiations over the 1972 Republican National Convention.

The former attorney general had admitted that he discussed anti-trust policy with ITT president Harold S. Green last year but denied that there was any mention of the ITT case during those discussions.

Mr. Mitchell, who resigned as attorney general to manage President Nixon's re-election campaign, made the statements in testimony before the Senate Judiciary Committee. The committee is investigating charges by columnist Jack Anderson that the ITT settlement was linked to a pledge by the conglomerate to provide up to \$100,000 to defray GOP convention costs.

The columnist accused Mr. Mitchell, Acting Attorney General Richard G. Kleindienst, who has been nominated by President Nixon to the top Justice Department post, and other top administration officials of involvement

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\$42.5-Million Program in Aid Request

Nixon Asks Funds to Fight Drugs Abroad

WASHINGTON, March 14 (UPI)—President Nixon asked Congress today for a new \$42.5 million program to support international efforts to control the narcotics traffic.

The proposal was included in a message urging Congress to approve in full his \$2.15-billion request for foreign military aid in the fiscal year beginning next July 1.

"Control of illicit drug production and trafficking is one of the great priorities of my administration," Mr. Nixon said.

"I believe the authorization and appropriation of funds specifically for this purpose is essential to demonstrate the determination of the administration, the Congress and the American people to overcome this serious evil," he added.

puty press secretary Gerald R. Ford said this was the first narcotics control aid provided in the foreign aid bill. He said he had no details on the money would be

ing the item under foreign aid, indicates the money would be used to pay foreign farmers to grow opium poppies help support law enforcement efforts abroad.

Nixon also requested \$100 million for the coming fiscal year for refugee relief and plan assistance in India, and Bangladesh. Mr. aid he had no break-

Ancient Cambodian Art Treasures Begin to Appear on U.S. Market

NEW YORK, March 14 (NYT)—An unexpectedly large number of choice Cambodian sculptures has appeared on the Western market to recent weeks. Experts in this country and abroad fear that these art objects have been stolen from the historic Angkor Wat region with its incomparable 1,000-year-old treasure of sculptures, temples and other buildings.

Museum officials in various parts of the United States have disclosed that they were quietly offered these objects, mostly free-standing sculptures. In most cases, they were figures without heads and heads without bodies.

According to Gordon B. Washburn, director of the Asia House Gallery, it has been an old practice of those who have managed in one way or another to get their hands on outstanding Cambodian sculptures to separate the head from the body for separate sales.

What worries Mr. Washburn and his colleagues on the Committee on Monuments and Fine Arts in Southeast Asia, which was organized a year ago to help to save the great monuments of Southeast Asia, is that Angkor Wat is being despoiled while the area is in contention between Cambodian government and Communist armed forces.

Hanoi Unit Reported Beaten

Saigon Jets Attack Convoy
As Troops Throw Back Reds

SAIGON, March 14 (UPI)—South Vietnamese jets today battered a tank and truck convoy hauling supplies in the Central Highlands, where paratroopers defeated part of the North Vietnamese division that defeated the French at Dien Bien Phu.

Twenty South Vietnamese jets reportedly knocked out three tanks and eight trucks in the 30-vehicle convoy heading for the scene of a battle between troops of Saigon's 2d Airborne Brigade

and North Vietnam's 320th Division. Field reports said that two companies of the 2d Brigade, one of South Vietnam's best units, were mopping up the area today after defeating two companies of the 320th, nicknamed the "Steel Division" and reputed to be Hanoi's best outfit.

Allied officers said that the battle was especially significant because it pitted two top ground units against each other with only negligible U.S. air support.

65 Reported Killed
Reports from the scene said that the paratroopers killed 65 Communists with only eight of their men wounded despite hours of fierce, close-in fighting.

The battle began at mid-morning yesterday when a paratroop company was dropped by South Vietnamese helicopters on top of a rugged ridge in the highlands, 290 miles north of Saigon. The reports said that the government troops fought their way along the top of the ridge, covering a mile by the end of the day.

During the afternoon, a second paratroop company was dropped by helicopter at the foot of Hill 421, which rises above the ridge a half-mile from where the first company was battling.

North Vietnamese troops on top of the hill had taken over an abandoned allied artillery base and set up machine-gun and rocket grenade positions in the bunkers.

CIA Base Attacked
VIENTIANE, Laos, March 14 (UPI)—A battalion of North Vietnamese troops launched a ground assault today against Skyline Ridge, one of the key defenses of the CIA base at Long Cheng, a government spokesman reported.

He said that heavy fighting continued tonight. The Communists preceded the ground attack with unusually heavy shelling. Long Cheng is a government base in the world picture.

Requesting \$385 million for supporting assistance to South Vietnam, Mr. Rogers said it was needed "to maintain economic stability and to promote development, an emphasis that will increase in the future."

Aid for Cambodia
He added: "It is important that Americans do not confuse the ending of our military involvement with the end of our responsibilities in Southeast Asia. He noted that the overall U.S. budget cost of the Vietnam war was \$20 billion in fiscal year 1968 but only \$7 billion in the present fiscal year.

For Cambodia, Mr. Rogers asked \$300 million, most in military aid grants to continue providing light combat equipment and ammunition. He also sought \$50 million for economic stabilization and refugee operations in Laos.

Rep. Charles Whalen, R., Ohio, asked whether continued American aid to South Vietnam "inhibited" current peace negotiations.

Mr. Rogers replied he did not believe so and went on to say that the United States would have a "continuing responsibility" to provide aid to Saigon, as needed, despite the withdrawal of U.S. troops.

"As long as the other side gets substantial amounts of assistance from outside the country we will have to continue to supply our ally," Mr. Rogers said.

Secretary Rogers briefly mentioned the need for relief and reconstruction in Bangladesh, formerly East Pakistan. Preliminary reports he cited indicated another \$100 million will be required for the coming year.

The administration request also included:

- \$73 million in security assistance for Greece, of which \$58 million would be for military credit sales.
- An increase from \$100 million to \$150 million in the ceiling on military material assistance and sales to Latin America.

The administration is revising the military assistance program, Mr. Rogers said, to shift from straight assistance grants to a system of loans and direct sales.

West Berlin Bomb
Protests Bus Fares
BERLIN, March 14 (UPI)—A homemade time bomb believed planted by opponents of higher bus fares damaged 10 rooms in the headquarters of West Berlin's Municipal Transport Co. yesterday and slightly injured a head-quarters employee.

Police said the bomb had been deposited alongside a bench in a hallway on the second floor of the American Sector building. Glass splinters cut a man on the leg and accounted for most of the damage in the rooms.

Nixon Plans to Visit
Canada April 13-15
WASHINGTON, March 14 (UPI)—President Nixon will visit Canada on April 13-15, the White House announced today.

In an announcement, issued simultaneously by the Canadian government in Ottawa, the White House said that the visit would give Mr. Nixon and Prime Minister Pierre Elliott Trudeau an opportunity "to discuss current international issues and matters of bilateral interest to the United States and Canada."

Italian Admiral
Enters Politics
ROME, March 14 (UPI)—Adm. Gino Birindelli of Italy announced yesterday that he was resigning as commander of NATO naval forces in southern Europe to run for parliament in the May 7 general elections.

Adm. Birindelli, 61, did not indicate which party he would be associated with. Giorgio Almirante, leader of the neo-fascist Italian Social Movement, told newsmen he could not confirm or deny reports the admiral would run on that ticket, but said he might have an announcement tomorrow.

A NATO announcement said Adm. Birindelli was replaced by another Italian admiral, Francesco Brunetti, who has been commander of allied forces in the central Mediterranean.

Sir Alec to Visit Bhutto
LONDON, March 14 (AP)—The Foreign Office announced today that Foreign Secretary Alec Douglas-Home will visit Pakistan March 19-21 for talks with President Zulfikar Ali Bhutto.



Wreck of turbotrains at Bréval, France, yesterday.

Turbotrains Crash in France
Leaves 4 Dead and 40 Injured

BREVAL, France, March 14 (UPI)—Four persons died and more than 40 were injured today when a high-speed turbine-powered train derailed and burst into flames.

A second accident was averted narrowly as signalmen flagged down a similar turbotrains coming on the other track from the opposite direction, which would have hit the derailed train two minutes after the accident had it not been stopped.

The derailed train, one of 10 turbine-powered trains on the Paris-Caen-Cherbourg line, was approaching Bréval station at cruising speed, about 100 mph, when the engine car overturned and derailed the train behind it. It was the turbotrains' first serious accident.

Railroad officials said the wreck was caused by a metal plate which the train picked up and dragged some distance before the crash. The four-foot-long plate—called a "rancher" and used to prop freight on flatcars, flipped the engine car over when it caught in a switchpoint.

The dead, extricated from the flaming train, were the engineer and three passengers, police said.

Italian Red Says U.S. Passes
Vietnam War Cost to Europe
MILAN, March 14 (Reuters)—A pro-Moscow Italian Communist leader today accused the United States of passing on the cost of the Vietnam war to Europe.

Giorgio Amendola, leader of the Communist party's right wing, said the U.S. economic and social crisis, caused by its war of aggression in Vietnam, was the origin of Europe's crisis.

Mr. Amendola, a member of the party executive, said he wanted to scuttle attempts by Italian conservatives to blame the working class, trade unionists and the left for the present crisis in Italy.

"The ghost of a great economic crisis is again on the move," he told a thousand delegates to the party's congress. He then lashed out at the Common Market, saying it had failed in its first objective by failing to defend its interests against U.S. interests.

Recent monetary and economic agreements with the United States had been a real capitulation by Europe, he said.

The European Economic Community was neither the embryo of a supra-national state nor a democratic community but a "closed block dominated by the hegemony of monopolistic groups," he said. It was ruled by a "dictatorship" made up of France, West Germany and now Britain, he said.

But after delivering his tirade against the EEC, Mr. Amendola added: "We do not want to break existing treaties, we do not want to go back to an autocratic and nationalist isolation of Italy."

Changes in EEC Sought
"In the EEC we are, and in the EEC we want to change it," he said. The European left had to join together for the battle ahead and suggested the Western European Communist parties should meet to draw up a strategy to put the working class at the head of a movement to change Europe.

To this end it was necessary to change the EEC, he said.

Italian Admiral
Enters Politics
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Sir Alec to Visit Bhutto
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Gaullists Aid
Drug Traffic,
Leftist SaysMarseilles Mayor
Charges 'Protection'

PARIS, March 14 (AP)—Gaston Defferre, a leading member of the Socialist party, today accused "people in the majority political parties and in the government" of protecting drug traffickers.

Mr. Defferre, a deputy and mayor of Marseilles—the French Mediterranean port where drug processing is centered—made the statement while commenting on a bill he has proposed to increase penalties against drug traffickers.

"I draw some kind of a parallel between the fact that my proposal is being held in abeyance, the fact that the government is not asking serious penalties [against traffickers] and the fact that some traffickers seem to be protected," Mr. Defferre said in an interview in the provincial paper Ouest-France.

No Details
"They can be protected only by people in the majority and in the government," he added. By the majority Mr. Defferre was referring to the Gaullist party and its smaller allies. He gave no details to back his charges.

Mr. Defferre dismissed charges that Marseilles is the center of drug smuggling in France. "Marseilles is the place where traffickers are arrested, which is quite different," he said.

A fishing boat loaded with 450 kilos of heroin reportedly en route for the United States was seized off Marseilles earlier this month.

Meanwhile, the French government took another step in the war against drugs by strictly limiting the sale of hypodermic syringes, which are often used by heroin and morphine addicts.

From now on, syringes will be available in France only in special classes of medical supply stores and they can be provided only to adults, whose identities will be registered.

Turks Report Key Arrest
ISTANBUL, March 14 (AP)—The Turkish police today announced the capture of a man whom they called a major figure in a smuggling ring that sent morphine base to France in a Turkish senator's car.

The man was identified as Nuri Bostan. The police said he was captured as a result of an investigation sparked by the arrest in France of Sen. Kudret Bayhan.

British Army Admits Error
In Describing Dead in Ulster
BELFAST, March 14 (NYT)—A British Army lawyer apologized yesterday for previous official statements that four of 13 persons killed by British troops in Londonderry on Jan. 30 were on a wanted list of Irish Republican Army suspects.

The apology was made to relatives of the 13 dead at an official inquiry into the shooting which followed an illegal civil rights march by Roman Catholics. The lawyer, Brian Gibbons, told the tribunal that the Army spokesman who issued the statement had been wrong.

"I am now happy to tell the tribunal that none of the deceased was on a wanted list," Mr. Gibbons said. "I am authorized to express regret that a statement of that kind was made."

He added that four of the men killed had been convicted or arrested previously for riotous conduct and were known to the security forces.

James McSparran, the lawyer for the relatives, said the "belated expression of regret is remarkable." He noted that it was made as the one-man inquiry was drawing to a close, "even though the matter had been raised at the very beginning."

In other testimony on the 16th day of the inquiry, conducted by Lord Widgery, Britain's Lord Chief Justice, soldiers continued to take the stand in defense of the Army's claim that they were provoked into firing.

A private said that he shot a sniper and then another man. "The sniper was crawling along the ground with a rifle cradled in his arms," the private said. He testified that he shot at the second man because he had taken the rifle from his wounded comrade.

Congress Party
Obtains Majority
In West Bengal
NEW DELHI, March 14 (UPI)—Prime Minister Indira Gandhi's ruling Congress party today recaptured the state of West Bengal after a lapse of five years.

The state had been regarded as a stronghold of the extremist Communist party-Marxist (CPM).

Maintaining its winning spree, the Congress party secured a majority of 26, with 166 seats in the 230-member West Bengal Assembly. The Marxists, who had promised a tough electoral battle, were far down on the score board with only five seats won.

Sixty-eight seats were still unreported. The pro-Moscow Communist party of India (CPI), whom the Marxists denounce as revisionists, and consider it as their "arch enemy," won 19 seats out of the 44 it had contested as the latest returns came in.

The Congress party and CPI, which entered into an electoral alliance to defeat the Marxists, now have a combined majority of 45 in the state assembly.

Out of the total of 16 of India's 21 states which voted last week, Mrs. Gandhi's followers have chalked up majorities in 12 and were leading by a wide margin in the northern state of Kashmir.

The prime minister's party went into the election controlling nine of the 16 state governments.

Sir Alec to Visit Bhutto
LONDON, March 14 (AP)—The Foreign Office announced today that Foreign Secretary Alec Douglas-Home will visit Pakistan March 19-21 for talks with President Zulfikar Ali Bhutto.



Gaston Defferre, Mayor of Marseilles.

Mitchell Denies Knowledge
Of Any ITT-GOP Bargain

(Continued from Page 1)
or knowledge of the alleged settlement and convention pledge deal.

The former attorney general told the panel that, when the anti-trust action against ITT was initiated by the Justice Department, he disassociated himself from the case because his former law firm had done legal work for an ITT subsidiary. After the disqualification, Mr. Mitchell said, he at no time communicated with anyone in the department about the case.

He added that "at no time have I talked to any representative of ITT or any of its subsidiaries concerning the litigation or the settlement negotiations."

Further, Mr. Mitchell testified, "I have never talked to any representative of ITT about the San Diego [convention] site or any matter relating thereto."

Mr. Anderson has insisted that Mr. Mitchell knew about the pledge by ITT early last year and had been involved in the convention negotiations.

When he appeared before the Judiciary Committee last Friday, Mr. Anderson further declared "if he (Mr. Mitchell) says under oath he issued, it will be the most arrogant example of perjury this committee has ever seen."

The former attorney general has issued two previous statements denying Mr. Anderson's charges but today's hearing was the first time he had done so under oath.

Mr. Mitchell told the committee, now in its eighth day of hearings on the ITT case, that he would take up the "three points which relate to my relationship—or my nonrelationship—to the subject matter."

On the first point, the Justice Department case against ITT, Mr. Mitchell testified, "I was not informed of the progress of the litigation or negotiations between the department and ITT."

He said that the case was entirely in the hands of Mr. Kleindienst and the former head of the anti-trust division, Richard M. McLaren, and "I did not communicate with them, they did not communicate with me" about the case.

Mr. McLaren, now a federal judge, was also accused by Mr. Anderson of having knowledge of the deal.

Concerning the second point, contacts with representatives of ITT, the former attorney general said that he had had contact with three persons connected with the corporation, Mr. Geneen, Felix Rohatyn, an ITT director, and Mrs. Dita D. Beard, ITT lobbyist, but that the "pending ITT litigation was not discussed" at these meetings.

Two Meetings
Mr. Mitchell said he had met Mr. Geneen twice, once at a White House dinner and another time at the Justice Department, to discuss overall anti-trust policy.

He told the committee that he had met with Mr. Rohatyn four times, "but none of these meetings had anything to do with ITT and the department's litigation against ITT was not discussed."

Mr. Mitchell explained that Mr. Rohatyn was, at the time, chairman of the New York Stock Exchange and that the meetings concerned the final stages of the brokerage houses were then having.

The former attorney general also recounted his meeting with Mrs. Beard, ITT's Washington lobbyist, at a Kentucky Derby party last May. Mrs. Beard's memo is the only documentary evidence linking the ITT settlement to the convention money pledge from an ITT subsidiary, Sheraton Hotels.

He told the committee that when Mrs. Beard approached him he advised her that he had disassociated himself from the case and "could not and would not discuss it with her."

Concerning her memorandum, Mr. Mitchell declared, "I welcome this opportunity to state under oath that the statements in the memorandum which relate to me are totally false and totally without foundation."

Convention Site
The third point, the former attorney general said, related to the selection of San Diego as the site of the Republican national convention.

"I was not involved," he said, "in any way in any negotiations which led to the selection of San Diego as the site of the convention by the Republican National Committee."

The former attorney general testified that he did not remember when he learned of the ITT convention pledge but he knew he first read it in the newspapers.

He denied speaking to Mr. Kleindienst or Judge McLaren about the convention or the convention pledge and told the panel that he does not "as of this date know work arrangements, if any, exist" between ITT, the Republican National Committee and the city of San Diego.

Man Dies of Injuries
In Milan Riot Saturday
MILAN, March 14 (UPI)—Old age pensioner Giuseppe Tavecchio died today of head injuries he suffered in a street fight Saturday between police and thousands of leftists and rightists. Contradictory eyewitness accounts blamed police or demonstrators for his death.

Mr. Tavecchio, 60, was the first victim of political violence in Italy since a barman was shot and killed last September in a gun battle between police and right-wing rioters in Reggio Calabria.

Florida Reports Big Turnout
For Presidential Primaries

(Continued from Page 1)
in any case would run in the Wisconsin, Massachusetts and Oregon primaries.

The statewide primary winner captures 20 delegate votes at the Democratic convention; the 61 others are apportioned among the state's 12 congressional districts, with the primary winner in each district receiving its share.

Major attention has focused on Sen. Muskie, the front-runner. Late yesterday, apparently fatigued after a round of campaigning, he rested in his hotel suite.

The only candidate committed to enter every primary, he seemed to reflect the strain at Clear-

water earlier in the day when he picked up 15-month-old David Morgan and told him:

"One of these days, David, I may be running for President. If you are, I hope there is a reasonable way of doing it."

Barke Still In
Also on the 11-candidate Democratic ballot are Rep. Phil Christensen, N.Y. Sen. Van Harkin, Ind., who stopped campaigning after he managed to muster only 3 percent of the vote in Hampshire vote, Rep. William Mills, Ark., Mayor Sam Yort of Los Angeles and Eugene McCarthy.

Gov. Wallace, who has been campaigning hard against a "forced buying of little children" is widely favored to win a Democratic primary with perhaps a third of the statewide vote. He won 38.5 percent of the Florida vote in the 1968 presidential election and most people suggest he will do at least as well today.

Humphrey Data
On Contribution
Is Made Public

WASHINGTON, March 14 (UPI)—Contributions to Sen. Hubert H. Humphrey's campaign for the presidential nomination total \$338,715, the Miami Democratic campaign manager Jack L. Chestnut, disclosed yesterday.

He said he would release a list of contributors of \$1,000 or more and make it available for inspection the names of the approximately 3,000 donors of less than \$1,000. The period covered is from about Oct. 1, 1971, when Humphrey-for-President Committees were formed, through Friday.

The pressure on President Nixon to make a similar disclosure will be increased further after today's Florida primary, where Sen. Edmund S. Muskie, I., Maine, will identify the source of money for his campaign.

Two other Democratic presidential candidates, Sen. George M. Governor of South Dakota and New York Mayor John V. Lindsay, already have disclosed the donors. So did Republican Rep. Paul N. McCloskey of California before he abandoned his presidential drive.

Sen. McGovern listed contributions of \$12 million since formal announcement in January, 1971. Mr. Lindsay reported \$48,800 and Rep. McCloskey \$475,000. Mr. Nixon has no indication of making a voluntary disclosure of the names of contributors according to Devin Shumway, a press aide.

Makarios Replied
To Demands of
Greek Junta
NICOSIA, March 14 (AP)—Cyprus President Archbishop Makarios replied today to demands of the Greek government of Nicosia, which resulted in a virtual breakdown of relations between Nicosia and Athens.

The Cyprus government spokesman said the reply was transmitted to the Cypriot Ambassador in Athens for delivery to the Premier George Papadopoulos. He declined to say anything about the contents of the reply.

But according to earlier information from informed sources, although the reply does not concede the demands of the Greek junta, it is drafted in such a way as to leave open the possibility for a reconciliation between Nicosia and Athens.

On Feb. 11, Athens demanded that Cyprus turn over important Czechoslovak arms to the peace force and that changes made in President Makarios' cabinet.

Tremors Hit Ancona
ANCONA, Italy, March 14 (UPI)—Several light earthquakes rolled through this Adriatic seaport late yesterday and early today, but caused no injuries or damage.

WEATHER

ALABAMA	12-18	Partly cl.
ALASKA	15-25	Partly cl.
ARIZONA	55-65	Partly cl.
ARKANSAS	55-65	Partly cl.
CALIFORNIA	55-65	Partly cl.
COLORADO	55-65	Partly cl.
CONNECTICUT	55-65	Partly cl.
DELAWARE	55-65	Partly cl.
FLORIDA	55-65	Partly cl.
GEORGIA	55-65	Partly cl.
ILLINOIS	55-65	Partly cl.
INDIANA	55-65	Partly cl.
IOWA	55-65	Partly cl.
KANSAS	55-65	Partly cl.
KENTUCKY	55-65	Partly cl.
LOUISIANA	55-65	Partly cl.
MAINE	55-65	Partly cl.
MARYLAND	55-65	Partly cl.
MASSACHUSETTS	55-65	Partly cl.
MICHIGAN	55-65	Partly cl.
MINNESOTA	55-65	Partly cl.
MISSISSIPPI	55-65	Partly cl.
MISSOURI	55-65	Partly cl.
MONTANA	55-65	Partly cl.
NEBRASKA	55-65	Partly cl.
NEVADA	55-65	Partly cl.
NEW HAMPSHIRE	55-65	Partly cl.
NEW JERSEY	55-65	Partly cl.
NEW MEXICO	55-65	Partly cl.
NEW YORK	55-65	Partly cl.
NORTH CAROLINA	55-65	Partly cl.
NORTH DAKOTA	55-65	Partly cl.
OHIO	55-65	Partly cl.
OKLAHOMA	55-65	Partly cl.
OREGON	55-65	Partly cl.
PENNSYLVANIA	55-65	Partly cl.
RHODE ISLAND	55-65	Partly cl.
SOUTH CAROLINA	55-65	Partly cl.
SOUTH DAKOTA	55-65	Partly cl.
TENNESSEE	55-65	Partly cl.
TEXAS	55-65	Partly cl.
UTAH	55-65	Partly cl.
Vermont	55-65	Partly cl.
VIRGINIA	55-65	Partly cl.
WASHINGTON	55-65	Partly cl.
WEST VIRGINIA	55-65	Partly cl.
WISCONSIN	55-65	Partly cl.
WYOMING	55-65	Partly cl.

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News Analysis

U.S. Black Convention Unity Called 'a Lightweight Miracle'

By Thomas A. Johnson

GARY, Ind., March 14 (UPI)—Exhausted by a tumultuous three days of meetings, delegates to the first National Black Political Convention in modern times made their way out of this city of steel mills to return to their homes in 48 other states and to ponder just what had happened and just what it meant.

The clearest result of the meetings was the fact that more than 2,000 black Americans put aside their differences to meet around a theme of black political needs. Samuel C. Jackson, an assistant secretary of the Housing and Urban Development Agency and the top-ranking black man in the Nixon administration, played an active role here. Bobby Seale, a founder of the Black Panther Party, was a principal speaker. Most of the 3,331 delegates and thousands of alternates and observers represented varied political interests as well as middle black America, causing the Rev. Jesse L. Jackson, of Chicago, to sum up the gathering as a "lightweight miracle."

But far less clear were the meanings of the endorsements not given to resolutions passed, and the capabilities of convention members to carry them out.

Black Agenda.

The major general sessions action was the adoption of the National Black Political Agenda, a document calling for an "independent black political movement" but leaving much to be done by the most effective of black political activities here, all of whom are tied to a political organization and most to the Democratic Party. And it was obvious here that immediately after the convention the black Republicans would join with the black Democrats to elect a black president.

While getting a high moral tone and calling for black participation in elective offices to equal their population percentages, the political agenda must—it is being refined now by a special committee—be able to satisfy the National Association for the Advancement of Colored People by not supporting racial separation and also satisfy the nationalists, like the Congress of Racial Equality, who do not want to promote racial integration.

By not splitting out of traditional political parties, and not setting up a separate black party, the convention seemed to have been a victory for the mostly Democratic professional politicians who hope to use this show of strength and unity despite diversity to bargain within the Democratic party.

No Presidential Candidate.

A notable failure here was an attempt to have the convention endorse Rep. Shirley Chisholm, of Brooklyn, for the Democratic

nomination for president. The convention voted not to endorse any candidate.

While Mr. Jackson and Gary's Mayor Richard G. Hatcher said repeatedly that they were not giving different signals, their positions outlined in convention speeches could hardly be interpreted as saying the same thing. Both speeches dwelt long on the failure of traditional politics to help black Americans, and Mr. Jackson called for the creation of "a black political party." Mr. Jackson urged blacks to give the traditional parties a final chance in 1972 and, if they failed again, to consider a third-party alternative.

Black-nationalist elements, far stronger among the major Northern urban centers and only recently attempting to become a traditional political force, were at a decided disadvantage. Elected officials were automatically given delegate status, and state conventions elected only some 20 percent of the total delegates.

Official observers, who could make presentations to the body, came from more than 150 national black organizations.

Although the nationalists and pro-integration forces often had bitter wrangles in their caucuses, this session reached the general session floor, representing a major public relations victory for the convention.

Resolving Contention.

Late in the final session, a resolution was passed condemning busing as a means to achieve racial integration in public schools. Some delegates walked out to protest what they called "a return to segregation."

Roy Louis, director of CORE, immediately told newsmen that this had been a CORE effort. Within minutes another resolution was passed, calling for the "dismantling of Israel" and the support of Arab interests in the Middle East.

It seemed to close observers that neither resolution would have passed easily in the session, when close to full delegations were on hand, since many of the elected officials are committed to school integration and many in Northern urban centers work closely with American Jews. In addition, while some nationalist groups are opposed to busing and integration, they have been careful not to offend the Jewish community, which has made financial contributions to their organization.

The general reaction from the delegates was that they were happy to have come. Many said they trusted the 21 temporary officers who were appointed to follow up on convention plans, to do their best, and they were saying that the black American who has set the style for social protests here and overseas during the last two decades, might do the same for a new brand of politics.

Mr. Veale said that the U.S. indictment he received through diplomatic channels today asserted that Mrs. Irving withdrew \$250,000 from the bank. He also accused a Swiss bank of involvement in her alleged manipulation of checks.

Clifford Irving and his wife pleaded guilty in New York yesterday to federal charges of conspiring to defraud McGraw-Hill Inc. of \$750,000 by faking an autobiography of Howard Hughes, the reclusive billionaire.

Mr. Veale said the U.S. indictment against the Irvings had several errors that "must cause the wrong impression among the American public that a large Swiss bank has acted incorrectly or suspiciously in the Irving affair."

"We also regret that the indictment was issued at a time when the interrogation of numerous witnesses continues in Zurich and therefore all facts in the case have not been established," Mr. Veale added in a written declaration.

Account in Zurich.

The Swiss have asked for Mrs. Irving's extradition on charges of theft, fraud and forgery in opening a Zurich bank account last year in the name of E. R. Hughes, depositing McGraw-Hill checks issued in that name but intended for Mr. Hughes, and withdrawing most of the money under forged signatures and depositing it in another Swiss bank under the name of Hanne Rosenkrantz.

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BIRDMAN—Some people enjoy simply skiing down a mountain, but for William Bonney that's not nearly enough. He goes them one better and actually flies. Equipped with skis and a ship's sail for wings, he first picks up momentum while skiing and is soon airborne and fancy free. With this feat, he is now the newest rave of French ski resort of Alpe d'Huez, near Grenoble, France.

12 Whites Chosen for Davis Jury

SAN JOSE, Calif., March 14 (AP)—The defense and prosecution in the Angela Davis murder-kidnap trial accepted an all-white jury of eight women and four men today.

When the judge announced it was time for the defense to use a peremptory challenge, Mr. Davis rose and said that although the jury didn't have any blacks, she had confidence in the jurors "and I am happy to say we accept this panel."

Superior Court Judge Richard E. Aronson then turned to prosecutor Albert Harris Jr. and said it was the state's turn to use a peremptory challenge.

Mr. Harris rose and said he too accepted the jury.

Miss Davis, a co-attorney in her own defense, said she believes "the women and men sitting on the jury will put forth their best efforts to give me a fair trial."

The attorneys must now select four alternate jurors for the trial, which is expected to last four to six months.

Mr. Harris said each side will have four peremptory challenges in the selection of alternates.

Miss Davis is charged with murder, kidnap and conspiracy in the Aug. 7, 1970, shooting at the Marin County Civic Center, in which a judge and three others were killed.

Earlier, both prosecution and defense had predicted the jury selection process might take as long as six weeks.

The windup of jury selection came swiftly after the prosecution yesterday dismissed the only black on the first panel of 150 prospective jurors, Mrs. Janie Hemphill, a bar owner.

Defense lawyer Leo Branton told reporters outside the court: "We accepted the all-white jury because it was impossible to get blacks. There were no more blacks on the waiting list."

Mr. Harris told reporters: "We never sought an all-white jury. We didn't want it. All we want is a fair jury."

Two U.S. Jets Collide, Killing Four in Spain

ZARAGOZA, Spain, March 14 (AP)—Two U.S. Air Force Phantom jets collided over a northern Spanish town today, killing all four crewmen. The Air Force announced.

The crash sprayed wreckage onto the town of El Busto but caused no injuries to residents. Some telephone lines were damaged and some roofs caught fire briefly, Spanish news agencies reported.

An Air Force spokesman said the two fighters collided and crashed about 30 miles from the U.S.-Spanish air base here while returning from routine gunnery training. He said the planes were from the 34th Tactical Fighter Squadron of the 59th Tactical Fighter Wing based at Spangdahlem, West Germany. Identification was withheld pending notification of next of kin.

Informer Says He Rejects It to Win Case Berrigan Trial Focuses on Lying

By Betty Medsger

HARRISBURG, Pa., March 14 (UPI)—Boyd F. Douglas Jr., an informer who has testified that he lied numerous times during his investigation of the seven anti-

war activists on trial here, said yesterday that he would not lie to convict them.

Asked by defense attorney William Cunningham if he believed it was necessary for double agents to "handle the truth carefully,"

Douglas, the government's principal witness, said, "Yes, when you're working under cover."

In another attempt to prove the defense charge that Douglas is a liar, another defense attorney, Leonard Boudin, disclosed an apparent contradiction in Douglas's testimony on why he was carrying a pistol in 1966 in Milwaukee when he was arrested for forgery, interstate transportation of stolen securities and assaulting a federal agent.

"I was scared... I was afraid... I was scared and I was trying to scare anyone trying to apprehend me," Douglas testified yesterday. He said he drew the pistol and ran with it at his side, not firing it during the chase that ensued.

However, Mr. Boudin read from the official record of the Wisconsin sentencing, in which Douglas told a federal judge that he had carried the gun "so that if I was apprehended I would shoot myself in order to gain leniency from the court."

After bearing the Wisconsin court record, Douglas said he had carried the gun both to scare those who might try to apprehend him and to injure himself to win leniency.

He was serving time for the Milwaukee convictions when he met one of the defendants in the present case, the Rev. Philip Berrigan, late in April, 1970. Both were inmates at the Lewisburg, Pa., federal penitentiary.

Student at Beckwith.

Douglas contends that as a "favor" to the Catholic priest he carried contraband letters in and out of the prison from April to September, 1970. He was able to carry the letters because he was a student at nearby Bucknell University as part of a study-release program and traveled between the penitentiary and campus six days a week.

During the summer of 1970 Douglas copied more than 20 letters exchanged by Father Berrigan and another defendant, Sister Elizabeth McAlister, with the Berrigans, plus Douglas's accounts of conversations he relayed to the FBI as the basis of the government's case against the seven foes of the Vietnam war.

They are charged with conspiracy to kidnap presidential adviser Henry A. Kissinger, to bomb tunnels under federal buildings in Washington and to raid draft offices, all to focus attention on the war.

NASA Head Says Russians May Outdo U.S. in Late 1970s

WASHINGTON, March 14 (AP)—Sensors were told today that in the late 1970s Russia will be doing things with manned space projects beyond what the United States will be able to do then.

Administrator James C. Fletcher of the National Aeronautics and Space Administration said that by that time NASA will have phased out its Apollo and Skylab programs and "the Soviets will be doing important things and we won't be able to respond" until later.

He told the Senate Aeronautics and Space Committee that "there is not much we can do about it at this point."

Mr. Fletcher said that Russia is spending three times as much of its gross national production on its space program, on a percentage basis, as the United States.

"This does give us some concern. I hope it may be a catchup or rather than a go-ahead for Russia," he said, adding that if it is determined that Russia is making "a go-ahead," the United States will have to review its plans.

He said that when the United States has its space shuttle program going, "we can respond if necessary."

Mr. Fletcher was testifying in support of an authorization request of \$3.3 billion for the fiscal year beginning July 1. He said it is only slightly above the totals approved for the last two fiscal years.

The proposed authorization will support a balanced and forward-looking program in aeronautics and space which will over the years have significant benefits to the United States, he said.

FBI Arrests Another Man In Bomb Threats to Airlines

NEW YORK, March 14 (AP).

Another man was apprehended last night in the second arrest in one day in the United States in connection with attempts to extort money from airlines through bomb threats.

Rearick, a 31-year-old truck driver, last night in connection with a bomb threat against United Air Lines by a caller who demanded a million dollars in ransom.

Berlin, four United Air Lines planes were grounded for up to three hours as the FBI looked for two bombs reported aboard two planes. No bombs were found.

An FBI spokesman said the suspect was carrying a ransom package when arrested, although the agent refused to say whether any money was inside the package.

In New York, the FBI earlier arrested a man using the alias "Frank Franks" as he tried to flee after collecting \$150,000 from Pan American World Airways under the threat of bombing its planes and facilities.

The man, who authorities said is really named Billy Owen Williams, 45, was ordered held in \$100,000 bail after the judge said he felt there was reason to believe the suspect was "not merely a dreamer launching into the current fact" for threatening airlines with bombing.

A U.S. attorney said Williams had a criminal record and had escaped from a Florida mental institution.

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Whale Kept One Year in Captivity Returns to Freedom Off California

SAN DIEGO, Calif., March 14 (AP)—Gigi, the only California gray whale in captivity, went back to the sea yesterday carrying a package of scientific instruments after spending all but a few weeks of her one-year-long life in a marine amusement park.

The seven-ton, 27-foot whale had been studied by scientists from all over the world while in captivity at Sea World here. But under the terms of her capture, the U.S. Department of the Interior ruled that she could be kept for only a year.

The 14-pound package of instruments mounted on a platform was attached to her by four sutures. The instruments are expected to emit radio signals that tell Gigi's whereabouts and diving habits.

The sutures are supposed to deteriorate after nine months, allowing scientists to recover the floating instrument package to determine how she adapted to the sea.

Loaded Oolo Barge.

Gigi was driven through the streets of San Diego on a flatbed truck covered with 16-inch foam rubber. Trainers constantly sprayed her with streams of water. She was loaded on a barge at the Naval Undersea Research and Development Center.

"This is a big shock for her," said one of the dozen veterinarians and scientists who accompanied Gigi to her release.

In her first dive, six miles from San Diego, Gigi stayed down six minutes, then surfaced. She dove and surfaced again.

"We think she's getting her sea legs," one of the scientists said.

Vitamin E Takes Over From C As Top U.S. Health Food Fad

By Nancy L. Ross

WASHINGTON, March 14 (UPI)—It is said to be effective in treating heart diseases in turkeys, a hemolytic type of anemia in small infants and occasional leg cramps. Some proponents go further and claim it does everything from preventing indolent ulcers to keeping the heart healthy to combating the effects of smog. Others insist with equal vehemence it doesn't do a thing for you.

It is Vitamin E, the latest fad in alphabetic nutraceuticals. But the above-mentioned ailments can hardly account for the current boom in sales which some industry sources report are up 500 percent over last year. Nor medical evidence aside, the grapevine has it that vitamin E improves or sustains sexual prowess.

Scarcely more than a year ago, Linus Pauling's little book made millions of people swallow vitamin C for the common cold. In more recent months, the public has been hearing E for energy or elixir. "What they really mean, although they don't come out and say it," observed a Washington chemist, "is E as in the middle letter of sex."

Some drugstore reports that not vitamin E is sold to middle-aged men. They outnumber elderly women customers by a ratio of two or three to one. Conversely, two drugstores which cater primarily to students and young people say that sales are practically non-existent.

Time and time again, pharmacists questioned used euphemisms like "vitality" and "vitality" to describe the reasons their customers gave for buying vitamin E. Some other reasons given were its effect on colds, muscle tone, cholesterol, arthritis, wrinkles and heart disease. Yet when asked point blank if they thought this really meant that customers were seeking sexual vitality in a vitamin pill, all but one pharmacist said yes.

For competitive reasons, drug companies decline to divulge current production figures in the vitamin business.

Originally published in 1964, it sold about 30,000 copies. Since then, it has sold between 700,000 and 800,000 copies, with the bulk of them in the last 18 months.

U.S. Black Diplomat May Go to S. Africa

WASHINGTON, March 14 (AP).—Appointment of a black diplomat to the U.S. Embassy in South Africa is under "active and most serious consideration" in the State Department, Sen. Jacob K. Javits, R., N.Y., disclosed today.

Sen. Javits made public an exchange of correspondence in which he urged such an appointment.

Assistant Secretary of State David Ashmore replied from a government spokesman, which the United States has relations are being informed of U.S. policy that domestic employment and overseas assignments are made without consideration of race, color, religion, sex or national origin.

Yugoslavia Asks EEC for Broader Trade Agreement

BRUSSELS, March 14 (UPI).—Yugoslavia, the only Communist country to recognize the EEC, has asked it for a new trade agreement of much wider scope to replace the existing one which expires at the end of April, 1973.

The Yugoslavs have not indicated which products they would like included in a new agreement, but say they would like it to be "economically more vast." This move is not unexpected, but the apparent urgency of the Yugoslav demand and the desire to go beyond merely renewing the agreement have caused some excitement in community circles.

The Yugoslavs are obviously worried about the implications of the community's enlargement of their trade flow. The six last year exported \$1.23 billion of goods to Yugoslavia and received only \$827 million in return, mostly clothing, copper, cotton flock and wood products.

Yugoslavia's exports will meet early next month to discuss the future talks. There will be particular stress on the problems raised by textiles, corn, wine and tobacco.

Frankfurt Opens Wing of Airport

FRANKFURT, March 14 (UPI).—President Gustav Heinemann inaugurated vast new installations at Frankfurt's Rhein-Main International Airport today, making it one of the most up-to-date in Europe.

The new reception building and high-speed facilities equip the airport—the third busiest in Europe—to handle 20 million passengers a year. The installations cost 1.1 billion marks and took seven years to complete.

President Heinemann traveled to the ceremony aboard a special high-speed train that covers the nine kilometers from Frankfurt's main railroad station to the airport in 11 minutes.

Gayler Is Named Chief in Pacific

WASHINGTON, March 14 (AP)—Vice-Adm. Noel Gayler, a pioneer Navy jet pilot, was named commander in chief of all U.S. forces in the Pacific area today.

Adm. Gayler, 57, now heads the National Security Agency, a code-cracking secret organization headquartered at Fort Meade, Md. He will succeed Adm. John S. McCain Jr., who will retire this summer.

President Nixon has nominated Adm. Gayler for promotion to full admiral in his new assignment, the Defense Department announced.

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India and Bangladesh

The Indian troops have left Bangladesh and returned to a homeland which their victory has revived. Prime Minister Indira Gandhi's New Congress party no longer seems a fragile plant, struggling to survive in a veritable jungle of parties and cliques, of old ways and old men, and new, thrusting radicals, of provinces reeling by linguistic nationalisms and burdened by India's omnipresent poverty. Now it is triumphing across the nation. Even in strife-torn Bengal. For the first time since the initial euphoria of independence and the long struggle for it gave Mrs. Gandhi's father, Jawaharlal Nehru, and the original Congress party a temporary national character and authority, India seems likely to have a genuinely popular government.

That this outcome, like Bismarck's power in Prussia, is due to a brisily successful war seems unquestionable. But that India, under Mrs. Gandhi, will follow the Bismarckian road of conservative militarism, with some sops thrown to social welfare, is quite improbable. For one thing, Bismarck's German federation had a single language (admittedly with marked dialectic variations and with some French and Polish on the fringes), only two state religions, and a reasonably homogeneous culture. For another, that Germany was highly viable, economically. Polyglot, multi-racial India, with its superabundance of religious experience and cultural differences and its basic economic difficulties, is quite another matter. It is doubtful that Mrs. Gandhi could build a nation around an army if she would—and all her ideology is opposed to such an attempt.

Mrs. Gandhi, in fact, has won a mandate to take on one of the most difficult jobs of government in today's world. One of the very few that is obviously more difficult is that left behind by the departing Indian troops in Bangladesh. Here, Prime Minister Mujibur Rahman must prove to his people that their fresh-won freedom is not simply the freedom to starve spectacularly—and he cannot do that unaided. Help is going to Bangladesh, but apparently too slowly to show very concrete results. It must be increased, and speeded up, by the world outside.

For the United States this implies, among other things, recognition of Bangladesh. The departure of the Indian troops removes one obstacle to such recognition, and while it is far from certain that Bangladesh has a government that will endure, or even a state, its future very obviously does not lie with Pakistan. American recognition may not make much difference in the strained relations with India—Mrs. Gandhi has talked, during her campaign, of a Sino-American plot against Indian Kashmir. And she is not likely to surrender so useful a ploy. That her remarks about Kashmir reflect the burden which that Muslim province has been on India's conscience is quite possible; in any event, the Kashmir problem seems no closer to solution. The United States should recognize Bangladesh, not with any idea of placating New Delhi, but simply to expedite the kind of humanitarian aid which alone seems likely to prevent another explosion in Bengal.

Oil Breakthrough in Beirut

Agreement by the Arabian American Oil Co. to sell Saudi Arabia a 20 percent stake in ownership of Aramco's Saudi operations marks a major new stage in efforts of commodity producers, especially the producers of oil, to gain control over their own wealth and destiny. Aramco, which is owned by four American companies, is the largest oil consortium in the world. Its decision to yield to Saudi pressures for "participation" is sure to influence other companies operating in Saudi Arabia and elsewhere.

Clearly, the oil-producing states are no longer content merely to collect taxes on business operations conducted by foreigners on their territory. They want to own and operate these businesses. The foreign companies' expertise and, especially, their control of marketing outlets assure them considerable continuing leverage. It is inconceivable that Saudi Arabia can consume any significant proportion of the oil it produces. But the trend is clear. Last year the oil states made a breakthrough on price; this year the breakthrough is on "participation."

Behind this trend, of course, is not only the rather late-blooming nationalism of the oil-producing countries but the explosion of demand for energy by the industrialized world. American energy requirements alone are expected to double in a decade; the Washington Gas Light Co. recently said it could not provide gas to any new customers.

There is no evidence that political factors affected the talks on "participation" in Beirut. Yet it is plain that the oil-consuming states are eager to multiply and diversify their sources of oil, not only to get into a better supply and bargaining position but to hedge against political crises. Japan, for instance, which imports 90 percent of its oil from the Persian Gulf, is now at the point of closing an immensely costly, and risky, oil pipeline deal with Russia: Japan would build a 4,400-mile pipeline to Russia's Tyumen fields, taking payment in oil. The quest for new oil fields, and for alternatives to oil, can only intensify as the world's energy bind tightens.

The United States imports only 5 percent of the oil it uses from the Middle East; given our growing needs, this figure is bound to grow. American-owned oil companies like Aramco, however, return close to \$2 billion annually on our balance of payments. At the moment, the United States may be in a position to weep crocodile tears as the price of oil paid by its industrial competitors in Europe and Japan rises. But inevitably the advantages which American oil interests have enjoyed in the producing countries are going to be trimmed; the process is already well advanced. Both politically and economically, it will take negotiating skill and an appropriate respect for the complexity of the factors involved.

THE WASHINGTON POST.

Auschwitz Revisited

In the annals of man's inhumanity to man, there are few names that evoke more horror than that of Auschwitz, the Nazi "death factory" in Poland. The systematic savagery practiced there against men, women and little children during the years of Hitlerian terror is shocking almost beyond belief.

Equally incredible is the acquittal by an Austrian jury last week of Walter Dejaco, the former Nazi architect who designed and built the Auschwitz gas chambers and cremation furnaces in which three million innocent victims died. There can hardly be

question of Dejaco's complicity in the atrocity of Auschwitz. The court was shown blueprints for the gas chambers, for the furnaces and for electric elevators to transport corpses to the ovens, all bearing the architect's signature.

While no penalty can atone for the horror of Auschwitz, it is a desecration of the dead to allow its perpetrators to go scot free even a generation later. Crimes of this enormity serve to undermine the very foundations of human society. How can they so soon be forgotten—or forgiven?

THE NEW YORK TIMES.

International Opinion

Britain, China Resume Full Ties

Britain has now caved in completely on all the points which have been holding this dispute in being for many a long day. The Peking position that Taiwan is "a province of the People's Republic of China" is acknowledged. The consulate in Taiwan is to be closed. Gone by the board is the

long-fought-for tenet that the international position of Taiwan was "undetermined."

The legal eagles at the Foreign Office have been swept aside by the political torrents unleashed by President Nixon's new China policy and by last October's vote at the United Nations to admit Peking and expel Taiwan. We need not regret their fate in this particular matter too much.

—From the Daily Telegraph (London).

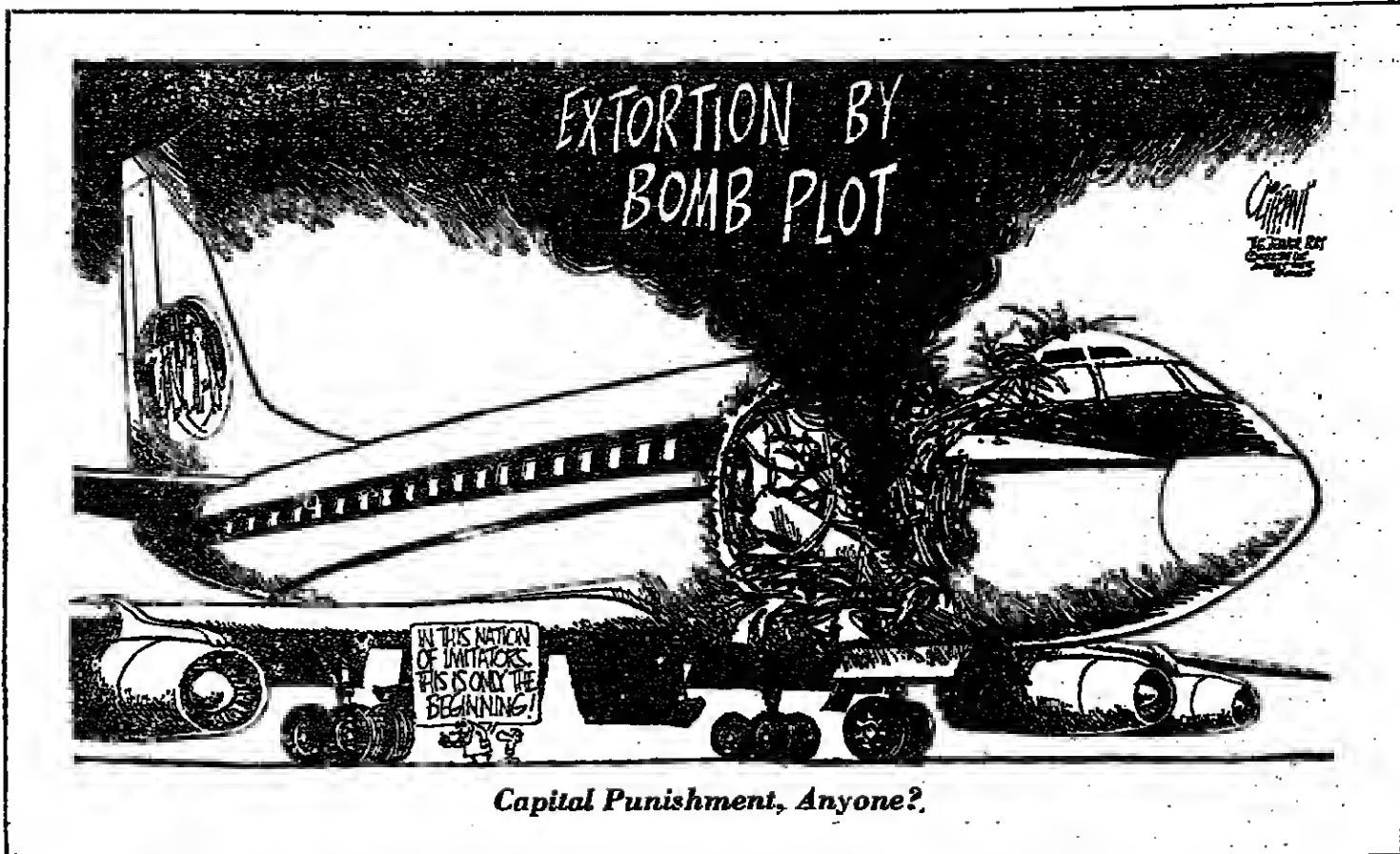
In the International Edition

Seventy-Five Years Ago

March 15, 1897
WASHINGTON—Mr. Thomas B. Reed, of Maine, was renominated yesterday for Speaker of the House by the Republican caucus. This action has surprised nobody. "The stalwart" Reed, despite his disappointment at the last two Republican national conventions, is undoubtedly the strongest man in his party, and will have much greater influence on shaping legislation for the next four years than even Mr. McKinley.

Fifty Years Ago

March 15, 1922
NEW YORK—The fans here, and most baseball experts agree with them, to expect John McGraw's Giants and Miller Huggins' Yankees to meet again in October and give New Yorkers their second straight "subway series." Both teams, winners of their respective league titles last year, are expected to go, more or less, with the same line-up this year. Babe Ruth will not be able to play until May 20.



The May 7 Schools Of China

By Joseph Kraft

PEKING—Perhaps the most unique feature of the unique country that is Communist China is the practice of disciplining officials who have strayed from the line in camps, known as May 7 schools. I visited one of these schools the other day and came away reeling with confusion.

The discipline is so much milder than I expected that it is hard to feel sympathy for the political officials sent down to the May 7 schools for following the wrong line. As the same day, these have been swept into the schools a vast number of unpolitical persons whose mistake was to have held a routine job in an agency that has been eliminated.

The May 7 school (the term comes from the date of a relevant statement by Mao Tse-tung, which I visited is located 15 miles north of Peking. It houses about 1,500 persons, all of them from the West District of the city. They live in dormitories, 10 to a room, get what seems to be ample food, have plenty of time between studying the works of Mao and doing manual labor.

The great bulk of the work involves clearing wasteland and raising rice. In addition there is the upkeep of the school, building dormitories, patching clothes, preparing food, and cleaning up.

Paid Salaries

Regular salaries are paid to those in the May 7 school, and every two weeks they have two days off. The majority own their own bicycles and peddle up to Peking; the rest take the bus. Theoretically a student in a May 7 school is supposed to last six months. In fact, about half of those in the May 7 school I visited have been there for two years or more.

Among those doing time there are some political types, clearly connected with Liu Shao-chi, the former party leader, who fell from power was central to the Cultural Revolution. One of these is Ma Fung-lin, a former party secretary of the West District of Peking whom I spoke to for about half an hour.

Mr. Ma told me that he had joined the party in 1941, served as a guerrilla leader during the civil war, and then became a security officer in the West District of Peking. In 1958, about the same time Liu Shao-chi was moving to assert full control over China, Ma became a party secretary in the West District.

In response to questions about what he had done that justified his punishment, in a May 7 school, Ma said: "At the beginning I did not think much of the Cultural Revolution. I did not understand what it was all about."

"Later on people criticized me. They said I came from poor peasant stock, and as soon as I entered the big city, I became bureaucratic and acted like a 'lord'."

In 1967, Ma was, as he put it, "brushed aside" as party secretary. He came down to the May 7 school when it was opened in October, 1968. Despite this long stay, he looked healthy for his 62 years, and even seemed quite jolly. He wore a wristwatch, which is not all that common in China, and smoked cigarettes through a plastic holder, which is very uncommon. He said he expected to get back to party work soon—though not necessarily as a party secretary.

Woman's Case

A far different—and I think more representative—case involves a woman in her late 30s who had worked in neighborhood party organization keeping track of local production. Her organization was, as they say in the May 7 school, "simplified" during the Cultural Revolution.

Her job was eliminated as a result. She has been at the May 7 school for three years, awaiting reassignment to another post. I asked her about her family. She said that she had left behind in Peking two children, aged five and 13, and her husband. Her husband worked in a factory and the 13-year-old went to school. The five-year-old had been sent to live at a state nursery.

I asked her if she missed the children. She said: "At first, I missed the five-year-old. But I have grown accustomed to his separation. I see the family every two weeks and I know that the officials in the nursery take especially good care of children whose mothers are in the May 7 schools."

On Reaching a State of Equilibrium

The following are excerpts from "The Limits to Growth," a report by The Club of Rome.

IF the present growth trends in world population, industrialization, pollution, food production and resource depletion continue unchanged, the limits to growth on this planet will be reached sometime within the next 100 years. The most probable result will be a rather sudden and uncontrollable decline in both population and industrial capacity.

It is possible to alter these growth trends and to establish a condition of ecological and economic stability that is sustainable far into the future. The state of global equilibrium could be designed so that the basic material needs of each person on earth are satisfied and each person has an equal opportunity to realize his individual human potential.

If the world's people decide to strive for this second outcome rather than the first, the sooner they begin working to attain it, the greater will be their chances of success.

Disagreement

There may be much disagreement with the statement that population and capital growth must stop soon. But virtually no one will argue that material growth on this planet can go on forever. At this point in man's history, the choice posed above is still available in almost every sphere of human activity. Man can still choose his limits and stop when he pleases by weakening some of the strong pressures that cause capital and population growth, or by instituting counterpressures, or both. Such counterpressures will probably not be entirely pleasant. They will certainly involve profound changes in the social and economic structures that have been deeply impressed into human culture by centuries of growth. The alternative is to wait until the price of technology becomes more than society can pay, or until the side-effects of technology suppress growth themselves, or until problems arise that have no technical solutions. At any of those points the choice of limits will be gone. Growth will be stopped by pressures that are not of human choosing, and that may be very much worse than those which society might choose for itself.

Technology can relieve the symptoms of a problem without affecting the underlying cause. Faith in technology as the ultimate solution to all problems can thus divert our attention from the most fundamental problem—the problem of growth in a finite system—and prevent us from taking effective action to solve it.

On the other hand, our intent is certainly not to brand technology as evil or futile or unnecessary. We are technologists ourselves, working in a technological institution. We strongly believe that many of the technological developments mentioned here—recycling, pollution control devices, contraceptives—will be absolutely vital to the future of human society if they are combined with deliberate checks in growth. We would deplore an unreasoned rejection of the benefits of technology as strongly as we argue here against an unreasoned acceptance of them.

We have, after much discussion, decided to call the state of constant population and capital by the term "equilibrium." Equilibrium means a state of balance or equality between opposing forces. The opposing forces are those causing population and capital stock to increase (high desired family size, low birth-control effectiveness, high rate of capital investment) and those causing population and capital stock to decrease (lack of food, pollution, high rate of depreciation or obsolescence). The word "capital" should be understood to mean service, industrial and agricultural capital combined.

Thus the most basic definition of the state of global equilibrium is that population and capital are essentially stable, with the forces tending to increase or decrease them in a carefully controlled balance.

At the limit, of course, no

population or capital level can be maintained forever, but that limit is very far away in time if resources are managed wisely and if there is a sufficiently long time horizon in planning.

Let us take as a reasonable time horizon the expected lifetime of a child born into the world tomorrow—70 years if proper food and medical care are supplied. Since most people spend a large part of their time and energy raising children, they might choose as a minimum goal that the society left to those children can be maintained for the full span of the children's lives.

If society's time horizon is as long as 70 years, the permissible population and capital levels may not be too different from those existing today. The rules would be considerably different from those of today, however. Any society would undoubtedly prefer that the death rate be low rather than high, since a long, healthy life seems to be a universal human desire. To maintain equilibrium with long life expectancy, the birth rate then must also be low. It would be best, too, if the capital investment and depreciation rates were low, because the lower they are, the less resource depletion and pollution there will be.

By choosing a fairly long time horizon for its existence, and a long average lifetime as a desir-

able goal, we have now arrived at a minimum set of requirements for the state of global equilibrium. They are:

(1) *The capital plant and the population are constant in size.* The birth rate equals the death rate and the capital investment rate equals the depreciation rate.

(2) *All input and output rates—births, deaths, investment, and depreciation—are kept to a minimum.*

(3) *The levels of capital and population and the ratio of the two are set in accordance with the values of the society.* They may be deliberately revised and slowly adjusted as the advances of technology creates new options.

No Guarantee

What would life be like in such an equilibrium state? Would innovation be stifled? Would society be locked into the patterns of inequality and injustice we see in the world today? Discussion of these questions must proceed on the basis of mental models for there is no formal model of social conditions in the equilibrium state. No one can predict what sort of institutions mankind might develop under these new conditions. There is, of course, no guarantee that the new society would be much better or even much different from that which exists today. It seems

possible, however, that a society released from struggling with the many problems caused by growth may have more energy and ingenuity available for solving other problems. In fact, we believe that the evolution of a society that favors innovation and technological development, a society based on equality and justice, is far more likely to evolve in a state of global equilibrium than it is in the state of growth we are experiencing today.

The concept of a society in a steady state of economic and ecological equilibrium may appear easy to grasp, although the reality is so distant from our experience as to require a Copernican revolution of the mind. Translating the idea into deed, though, is a task filled with overwhelming difficulties and complexities. We can talk seriously about where to start only when the message of "The Limits to Growth," and its sense of extreme urgency, are accepted by a large body of scientific, political, and popular opinion in many countries. The transition in any case is likely to be painful, and it will make extreme demands on human ingenuity and determination. As we have mentioned, only the conviction that there is no other avenue to survival can liberate the moral, intellectual, and creative forces required to initiate this unprecedented human undertaking.

One Big Gap in Summitry

By C. L. Sulzberger

HONOLULU—The one gap in summitry that must be filled by President Nixon, most itinerant of American presidents, is the Japanese gap. Nixon met Emperor Hirohito at Anchorage, Alaska, in 1971 when Japan's sovereign stepped off on a flight to Europe. And he conferred with Premier Sato in San Clemente, Calif., last January. But to complete the process in a sense that compares to presidential talks with chiefs of other principal power areas, he must visit Tokyo.

The President has called at capitals in Western Europe and China and he is going to Moscow soon. The fact that he has never visited Japan as chief executive—although he went there six times earlier—is remarked upon by Japanese.

They are getting used to the idea that this is no longer a bipolarized world. They see a more complex arrangement in which the major elements are the United States, Russia, China, Western Europe and Japan.

Tokyo Is Anxious

As one of the five principals, already wooed by Moscow and Peking, Tokyo is anxious to reaffirm its American ties by a presidential visit. These ties were strained by Washington's failure to advise Japan of Nixon's impending China trip and of an impending dollar devaluation plus action of U. S. trade barriers.

No American chief of state

has come to Tokyo while in office and the one visit planned (by Eisenhower) came to grief in 1950. Therefore the Japanese place particular stock in such a trip now. For them it would confirm Japan's rank among new Big Five groupings and would also be seen as reassurance that Washington isn't demoting Japan in favor of China.

Protocol and political problems are however difficult. Hirohito told me he would like a state visit by Nixon. Sato echoes this sentiment but says Japanese decorum wants it to be preceded by an imperial journey to the United States. Apart from the Anchorage airport stopover, no Japanese emperor has ever gone to America.

Diplomatic experts sometimes get lost in protocol. Gen. De Gaulle flew to Washington in 1959 to attend President Kennedy's funeral. He had been planning an American journey for 1964 but, when President Johnson revived the idea, French officials contended the general's attendance at the Kennedy obsequies had changed the situation and Johnson must first visit Paris.

Whether there will be difficulties about protocol on Hirohito and Nixon is impossible to say. There are also questions of political convenience. Sato, who is responsible for promoting the idea of an exchange, is expected to resign his office before this summer ends. Nixon will be increasingly engaged in U. S. politics after he returns from Moscow—and until November.

Letters

Midwest Memo

As a native son I feel I should explain the picture and news (HRT, March 5) from the Midwest to those of the "Eastern Establishment" who don't understand how we do things.

1. We spell it "Wauwatosa" (not "Wauwatase").
2. We are a good Republican city with a good Republican mayor. This explains why we put the telephone pole in the middle of the railway tracks. (Whatever the power company wants, it gets. The trains have been ordered to go around the pole.)
3. As for our "suburb," Milwaukee, they not only have chocolate-paved streets, they have three taps in every home—hot, cold, and Schilz. (Geographically, we're not far from the Big Rock Candy Mountains).

I'm sure that this will clear up any misunderstanding of the Midwest.
R.E.B.

Cyprus Situation

The Cyprus situation would be amusing if it were not so tragic. The Cypriot highest crime is their strategic location, coveted by Athens and Washington, who are doing what they can to get rid of the president of Cyprus elected by 95 percent of the voters. The fact some countries are more covetous than others would be quickly apparent if President Makarios demanded that the colonels in Athens and their mentors in Washington form "national unity" governments and turn over their arms to the United Nations.

BREWSTER BRADFORD, Geneva.

As Attitudes Change

College Grades Rising in the U.S.

By Iver Peterson

NEW YORK (NYT)—College grades are rising steadily and perhaps at an accelerating rate on campuses across the country, although teachers and professors do not agree on the reasons why.

This "grade inflation" is the phrase used by David Riesman, a Harvard sociologist, in a growing debate among students, teachers and administrators over the usefulness and real meaning of the letter or number ratings that have traditionally spelled the difference between success and failure for students seeking scholarships, hoping to get into graduate school or looking for a good job after graduation.

Part of the reason lies in the liberalized curricula and grading systems of the last decade. But teachers and administrators with differing feelings about the grade rise, believe that changing attitudes toward students and the role of the university, particularly among young teachers, have led to more generous grading.

"The question about it," a senior at the University of Wisconsin said recently, "I never go to school anymore, and I still get wonderful grades. There's a consensus here that it's a lot easier to get good grades."

Average Rises.

On a numerical grade scale where A is an "A" and zero represents "F," overall grade averages at the University of Wisconsin went from 2.5 in the 1968-69 school year to 2.9 in 1970-71. At

Northwestern University in Evanston, Ill., the rise has been from 2.7 in 1967 to 3 last year, a shift from a high "C" average to a "B" minus.

Similar trends are present in each of a dozen other universities queried. At Harvard, just over half of the class of 1961 graduated with honors; last spring, the ratio was over two-thirds.

Correspondingly, fewer students at the University of Illinois are flunking out or being put on academic probation. During the 1964-65 school year, the university reported, 16 percent of the undergraduates were either expelled or put on probation for low grades; last year, just 3.7 percent fell into that category.

These trends reflect the findings of a study of 435 colleges and universities conducted last year by Leroy S. Burwen, director of institutional research at San Francisco State College. Mr. Burwen found that the overall undergraduate grade rise was from 2.4 in 1960 to 2.56 in 1969 and was accelerating—that is, the rise from 1968 to 1969 was equal to the rise of the previous four years.

General Pattern

The pattern applied to big and small colleges, public and private, urban and rural, Mr. Burwen found. Only Southern colleges and universities showed a slower rate of rising grades.

And while grades have gone up, the scores earned by high-school seniors on college entrance examinations—the familiar Scholastic Aptitude Test—have dropped

slightly. Freshmen who entered college in 1968 scored an average 471 out of 800 points; on the verbal test last year's freshmen got an average of 454.

Although the divergence of SAT scores and college grades may confirm the suspicion of some teachers that grades are going up even though the students are not any smarter, testing experts caution against reading the connection too literally. The college boards ask different questions and test a different knowledge from college examinations and term papers, they point out.

The debate on rising grades turns on the attitudes of teachers, not how smart students are. And it rises from deeply held feelings among the faculty about the new trends in college education and its changing standards and student.

Age Makes Difference

Some younger teachers replied that grades were outdated, punitive and irrelevant anyway and should be handed out to encourage achievement or to compensate for ethnic and social disadvantages. Older professors suggested with dismay that teachers nowadays have lost their nerve and self-confidence and scramble for approval from their students by handing out high grades, instead of insisting on strict standards of achievement.

Curriculum and grading reforms during the last decade have contributed to the rising grades, several college spokesmen suggested. The pass-fail system, for example, was intended to encourage students to take difficult and unfamiliar courses without risking a low grade to bring down their average.

Instead, what Dean Adele Simmons of Jackson College in Medford, Mass., calls "a discriminating use of the pass-fail system" permits students to eliminate their lowest grades before it goes on the final record and so bring up their overall average. Other colleges noted the same practice among their students.

Mr. Riesman, in a recent interview, also pointed out the trend in colleges away from the large lecture course, where students are graded by anonymous teaching assistants, toward the more intimate seminar class, where personal acquaintance with the students has made for more generous grading.

Recent Innovation

Independent study courses, also a recent innovation, now permit students to devise their own courses and work independently, often with just a paper or oral examination at the end to determine the grade.

But to educators who worry about trends in education, these explanations only scratch the surface of the deeper issues in America's rapidly changing youth and education scene.

For one thing, efforts to broaden racial and economic representation among the students has brought a tendency among teachers to compensate for poorly prepared students.

The practice of grading ill-prepared students more generously in turn drives up the grades given to the other students, an eminent professor remarked.

"You pass them because they work so hard, so what do you do with the bright students who only deserve a 'C' but who did better than the unprepared students? Give them a 'C,' too? No, they end up with 'Bs,'" he said.

Much of the debate about grading reforms in colleges and universities across the country is also an argument over ideologies and life-styles. Mr. Riesman sees an "anti-elitist" tendency among young faculty members—who do most of the grading in colleges—to give out high grades as an anti-elitist attack on the university's attempt to codify human beings. We've gone from the gentleman's 'C' to the anti-gentleman's 'B minus'.

Generation Bond

This anti-authoritarianism is felt as a generation bond between the young faculty members and their students, Mr. Riesman believes.

The major issue in the debate over grades is whether or not they should be used at all. The pass-fail for a number of courses, now gaining increasingly wide acceptance, is a limited innovation in this direction. Some student groups and university councils have intermittently recommended the abolition of the 'F' for failure grade.

Thomas Kurtz, assistant professor of mathematics at the University of Wisconsin at Madison, argued before the faculty senate recently that "F" should be abolished because it "carries with it punitive connotations, connotations of moral judgment that I don't think many of us intend when we give a grade."

"The argument against grades is mixed," William Alexander, associate professor of English at the University of Michigan, said. "We have a responsibility to evaluate students so that the rest of society will know how to hire them and all that stuff. But do we have an obligation to use those symbols that the outside society places on achievement and to foster that kind of competitiveness, where grades become the wrong kind of motivating force?"



BALDY, jowly resident of the zoo at Sacramento, Calif., peers into a camera. United Press International sent the photo along without explanation for the orangutan's expression, noting only that the picture was made on Monday morning. Which just might be all of the explanation that is needed.

Italy May Offer Malta Cash On Top of U.K.-NATO Funds

LONDON, March 14 (AP)—Italy was reported tonight to have offered Malta more cash in a late bid for a new allied defense pact with the Mediterranean island.

Qualified diplomats said the Italians also are hoping to raise extra money from the United States and other North Atlantic Treaty Organization countries to meet Premier Dom Mintoff's demand for a down payment of \$3 million.

This down payment would be over and above the \$36.4 million which Britain and NATO have said they would pay annually as rental until 1979 in exchange for military facilities in Malta.

Britain and NATO face the prospect of a total military withdrawal from Malta by March 31 unless they can come to terms with Mr. Mintoff's government.

They have agreed on the main elements of a new defense accord with the hard-bargaining Maltese leader, including an arrangement that gives NATO

more or less exclusive use of the island's naval and air-base facilities.

The dispute over a cash payment—which Mr. Mintoff says he needs badly—remains at this time the chief problem to be settled.

So far as Britain and NATO are concerned—and NATO Secretary-General Joseph Luns was said to have reaffirmed this in Rome yesterday—their \$36.4 million offer is firm and final.

But they have said that if Malta can manage to raise the extra \$13 million it wants by special arrangements with individual allies they would not object.

Italy, the allied state nearest Malta, has long held its own security would be jeopardized if negotiations collapsed, compelling British forces to quit the island and so exposing it to Soviet penetration.

The Rome government therefore has moved into the breach with an offer, sources said, to pay at least half of the cash Mr. Mintoff wants.

It also has asked the Americans and other unspecified countries to give a little more to make up the \$13 million.

In Rome, a Foreign Ministry spokesman said he had "absolutely nothing to say" on the report from London.

Vasily Fesenkov Dies; Astronomer Won Lenin Prize

MOSCOW, March 14 (UPI)—Astronomer Vasily G. Fesenkov, 83, who developed a criterion of tidal stability of heavenly bodies, died Sunday, the Communist party newspaper Pravda said today.

Mr. Fesenkov's criterion explained the formation, structure and evolution of galactic bodies and systems.

He was a member of the Soviet Academy of Sciences and chairman of its committee on meteoritics. He was twice awarded the Order of Lenin, the nation's highest civilian honor.

Ira V. Morris

PARIS, March 14 (UPI)—Ira V. Morris, 63, American novelist and short-story writer, died of a heart attack at his home here Sunday.

Mr. Morris was the author of ten novels, including the best-selling "Chicago Story" and "Liberty Street," which was the Literary Guild selection for March, 1964. Five of his stories were included in the O'Brien anthologies of "Best American Short Stories."

With his wife, Edith, who is also a writer, Mr. Morris founded Hiroshima House, a home in the Japanese city for some of its citizens injured by the atomic bomb explosion.

His son, Ivan Morris, is a professor of Japanese literature at Columbia University. Mr. Morris belonged to the Chicago meat-packing family. His father was an ambassador, and he traveled widely.

After graduation from Harvard, Mr. Morris studied philosophy at Heidelberg and for some years was employed by book publishers in New York and London. After publication of his first novel, "Covering Two Years" in 1934, he devoted himself entirely to writing.

Houston Harte

SAN ANGELO, Texas, March 14 (AP)—Houston Harte, 79, owner of the San Angelo Standard Times for more than 50 years, died yesterday.

He was the founder, with the late Bernard Hanks, of the Harte-Hanks newspaper group.

Mr. Harte guided a business organization that grew from one afternoon daily newspaper of 2,300 circulation to a group of 19 newspapers covering six states with a total circulation of more than 600,000—plus a television station.

Behrendt Re-Elected

STRASBOURG, March 14 (AP)—Walter Behrendt, West German Socialist, today was re-elected president of the European Parliament. He was elected to his first term last year.

Romanian General 'Executed' As Traitor Said to Be Alive

By James Feron

BUCHAREST, March 14 (NYT)—Diplomatic sources here believe that a Romanian general rumored to have been executed for passing secrets to the Soviet Union is still alive and awaiting trial.

A month ago, an authoritative diplomatic source in Paris was quoted as having said that the general, identified as Ion Serb, the former head of the Bucharest military district, had been executed by a firing squad for having transmitted defense information to military personnel in the Soviet Embassy.

The Romanian Foreign Minister, Corneliu Manescu, said while on a visit to Vienna at the time that he had no knowledge of the execution.

Subsequently, the chief Soviet military attaché in Bucharest, Col. A. F. Musatov, who disappeared last fall soon after rumors about Gen. Serb began circulating, reappeared here. It had been thought that he had been recalled.

No Official Comment

Romanian leaders have since declined to comment on the reports. This refusal has disturbed some officials because it has encouraged what they now feel were exaggerated rumors of a plot against President Nicolae Ceausescu, who has followed a policy of independence from Moscow.

The prevailing view seems to be that while there was no plot against Mr. Ceausescu, the incident prompted him to make changes in the party hierarchy.

Vasile Patilmet, one of his closest aides, was removed several weeks ago from the secretaryship of the Communist party's Central Committee, where he was responsible for security, defense and justice. He now is Minister of Forestry.

Mr. Ceausescu is understood to

have retained the sensitive security functions himself. A newcomer in the secretariat, Corneliu Burlica, former Minister of Foreign Trade and a trusted aide of the president, has taken over propaganda functions.

Meanwhile, a law that has been given wide publicity instructs Romanians to report conversations with foreigners on matters of state within 24 hours.

Though the full scope of the affair remains mysterious, it has made a stir in Bucharest, especially among those who had taken Mr. Ceausescu's firm control of internal affairs for granted.

British Band Brings House Down; 16 Hurt

TWICKENHAM, England,

March 14 (AP)—One hundred and fifty bandmen of the Royal Military School of Music at Twickenham literally brought the house down with their performance today.

The band was rehearsing when the roof of Kneller Hall, the ornate 115-year-old building housing the school, suddenly fell. Ammunition took 16 of the bandmen, suffering from cuts and shock, to a hospital. Only one was detained for X-rays.

Swedes See Little Progress In Arms-Ban Talks' 10 Years

GENEVA, March 14 (AP)—The Geneva disarmament conference today marked its 10th anniversary with a gloom-filled appraisal of achievements and a new call for a swift ban on all nuclear testing.

Lamenting that "in material terms, our results amount to next to nothing," Swedish delegate Alva Myrdal, one of the few still active participants of the 1961 opening, told the 25-nation meeting that the complete test ban is "the most urgent of our tasks."

She urged the United States and the Soviet Union to match their expected bilateral accord on strategic arms limitation by solving their deadlock over a ban on underground tests.

Fundamental Measure

"I am not underestimating the importance of a first major agreement expected to come soon from SALT," Mrs. Myrdal said. "But a test ban remains a fundamental measure to curb the nuclear arms race. Only a ban on further testing can stop the quest for product improvement which is the most destabilizing element in the arms race."

Stalemate Talks

Negotiations on an underground test ban following the 1963 Moscow treaty on tests in the atmosphere, in outer space and under water, have become stalemate over the control issue. The United States is insisting on on-site inspections, but the Soviet Union wants verification by national means.

Mrs. Myrdal said the question of control should "really not create insurmountable difficulties." She asserted that advances in seismology that deter clandestine testing now exclude the verification issue "as an alibi for the refusal to stop testing."

Reviewing the last ten years of disarmament efforts, she said she was "incapable of showing

2 Scientists Get Cancer Award

FRANKFURT, March 14 (UPI).

President Gustav Heinemann today presented a British and a Swedish scientist with West Germany's highest scientific award for their research into cancer.

The scientists awarded the Paul Ehrlich and Ludwig Darmstadter Prizes were Dr. Denis P. Burkitt, of London, and Dr. Jan Waldenström, of Malmö.

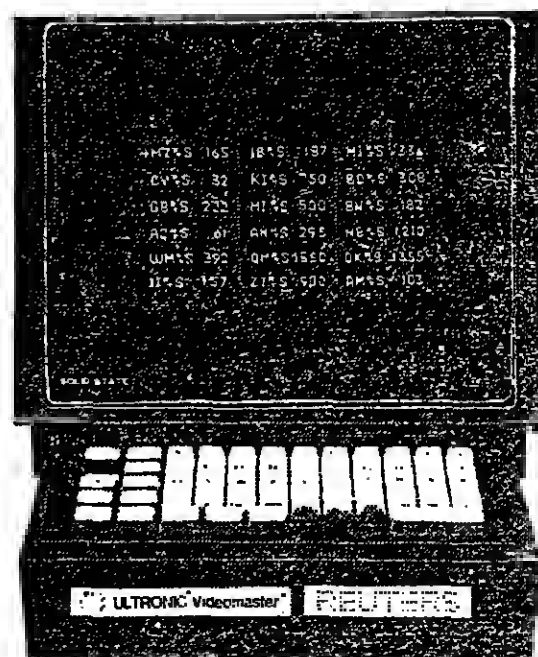
They shared \$15,500 at a ceremony in Frankfurt.

Huge Horse Dies

BUENOS AIRES, March 14

(Reuters)—Firpo, said by many zoologists to be the biggest horse in the world, died on an Argentine ranch yesterday, aged 13 years. Firpo stood 7 feet 1 inch tall and weighed 2,976 pounds.

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THEATER IN PARIS

Bleak Forecast for the Future

By Thomas Quinn Curtiss

PARIS, March 14 (UPI)—The Théâtre de l'Aquarium's presentation of Jacques Nichet's "Marchands de Ville" at the TNF's second theater, the Salle Gémier on the fountain side of the Palais de Chaillot, is a warning. It says that unless something is done, the population of Paris will soon be lodged in the sort of monstrous apartment buildings that are mushrooming on the city's outskirts and that Paris will be indistinguishable from Queens or Long Island. The Parisian home will resemble a cellblock.

At the root of this depressing forecast is the greed of unscrupulous speculators. Mr. Nichet has not taken advantage of dramatic license on this point because he didn't need to. The newspapers have been reporting the financial chicaneries of some speculators. The Nichet script exposes the methods by which

land is obtained, how the eye-sores are built by cheap, illegal, foreign labor, and the sale of the apartments by hook and crook.

Cartoon Form

This satire on corruption is staged in cartoon form of Brechtian aspect and the production is stylized with comic exaggerations and some ingenious theatrical devices—such as the purchase of a set of toy doll houses of 1900 style and their replacement with box-like skyscrapers. The production, directed by Georges Wilson, is lively, sharp and effective and the large Aquarium company interprets the text with a sound ensemble performance. The play itself, acted without intermission to retain its intensity, is a little too long. Having said everything it has to say—and saying it with tonic irony—it continues to repeat its points to fill a whole evening. This tends to weaken its latter half, but it is a piece carrying

a provocative message, delivered perhaps just in time.

The notion that the dramatized novel always fails is as false as it is familiar. "La Dame aux Camélias," the most popular French play of the last hundred years, was a dramatized novel, as was "Uncle Tom's Cabin," which disengaged a lot of lucre from the American public while the English "East Lynne," a stock favorite in both Britain and the United States for generations, was an adapted best seller. Dickens, Thackeray, Balzac, Zola and Michael Arlen have been transferred profitably to the boards. The exception seems to be Dostoevski.

I can't remember a single thoroughly satisfactory dramatization of a major Dostoevski novel. Certainly, there were memorable moments in Nemirovitch-Danchenko and in Jacques Copeau's versions of "The Brothers Karamazov," but neither even faintly conveyed the scope of the original. Dramatizations of "Crime and Punishment," and "The Idiot" have been plentiful—and there have been operas based upon them—but none just one that succeeded in capturing the dynamic narration of the Russian master.

Dostoevski's shorter fiction has fared better behind the footlights. Alfred Savoir distilled a fair play from "The Eternal Husband," though he, like the others, found himself out of his depth when he sought to fashion "The Idiot" into a vehicle for Ida Rubinstein. Vollmoeller's adaptation of "Uncle's Dream" provided a serviceable if "literary" drama and "White Nights" is the basis of Bresson's new film and has been the scenario of other acceptable movies.

This brings us to a clinical specimen of misguided endeavor: the late Albert Camus's attempt to squeeze "The Plague" into a play. The Camus piece was first seen at the Antoine some seasons ago and is now being elaborately



A scene from "Marchands de Ville."

revived by Jean Mercure at the Théâtre de la Ville.

It sets before us—with a narrator to unify its complicated action—episodes from the gigantic, sprawling novel. The technique is that of the cinema, but the cinema of the loquacious talkie, stricken with theatrical static. The dramatic personae are only shadows voicing the debates of the famous pages and remain resolutely a collection of fantastic marionettes engaged in an extravagant melodrama.

Stavroguine (played by José-Maria Flotats), the principal figure, has become a revolutionary out of sheer idleness and cynical pessimism. Fired with the will to destroy, he spurs his muddled, idealistic followers to their doom as he serves as a leader of a subversive nihilist

chapter. Enigmatic and confusing, he is strongly tinged with romantic features, a Byronic rebel. In drawing him Dostoevski may have been inspired by the weird Raoul Rigault, prefect of police under the Commune. But in him, too, the strong man of our own time—Hitler, Stalin and other self-professed world saviors—is clearly prophesied, the ruthless tyrant who turns the credulity of the masses to his personal purpose. The timely subject of the novel fascinated Camus, but rather than composing a labored dramatization of the original, he would have done better to borrow its theme for a play of his own.

WAVERLEY ROOT

The Innocent Herb in Absinthe

Of all alcoholic drinks, absinthe may be the one which has suffered the worst reputation. Its ravages were such in France that a government usually tolerant in such matters forbade its manufacture. Yet it is based on an innocent enough herb of the genus *Artemisia*, which would seem incapable of villainy.

Several learned reference books make a valiant effort to derive the name of this genus of herbs and shrubs directly from that of the goddess Artemis, though it requires a little deviousness to do so. One attempts to make the derivation pertinent by identifying Artemis only as "goddess of forests and hills," skipping over her more solidly established reputation as goddess of hunting.

The machinery of the derivation is given as "probably irregular from the Greek *Artemis* plus *ia*," which reminds me of my etymology professor's deadpan assertion that the town of Middlebury, Mass., derived its name from the word *man* "by dropping the *an* and adding the *id*lemy."

Another Possibility

I would like to offer another explanation: the name probably honors Artemisia, Queen of Caria (who was herself presumably called after the goddess Artemis). Artemisia of Caria is famous for having built, about 350 B.C., one of the seven wonders of the ancient world, the tomb of her husband King Mausolus, thus creating the word *mausoleum*. What is less well known about her is that she was a medical researcher and a botanist, who discovered and named a number of herbs; perhaps Artemisia was among them.

In any case, it would have been natural to name a plant for her. Most of the 100-odd species of *Artemisia* are characterized by bitter sap, which tends to keep them out of the kitchen. The chief exception is *Artemisia dracunculoides*, which is tarragon. But many *Artemisia* go into alcoholic drinks, such as wormwood (*Artemisia absinthium*), which is, of course, the absinthe producer, or the Alpine "Artemisia" which includes sagebrush, beach wormwood and mugwort, which have escaped from cultivation and become weeds; and southernwood, *Artemisia abrotanum*, which is citronella—not the plant from which the insect repellent is extracted, but a shrub grown in ornamental gardens for its agreeable lemon-campor odor.

Irrelevant

Bitterness of taste is also irrelevant to a medico-magical use of *Artemisia* recommended in the "Secrets of the 18th-century manual of white magic." To be able to run faster and longer than if riding horseback, this authority asserts, it is only necessary to wind around legs strips of skin cut from a young hare into which have been sewed shade-dried *Artemisia*. In Saintonge, Artemisia cut before sunrise on St. John's Day was considered a powerful protection against the evil eye. These two beliefs applied to the species known popularly as St. John's Flowers, St. John's Crown or "the herb of a hundred flavors," and scientifically as the common *Artemisia*, *Artemisia vulgaris*, long used as an antispasmodic. *Artemisia vulgaris* also works its way into anatomy

cooking as a condiment, and occasionally into less esoteric culinary circles as an excellent seasoning of roast meats, especially goose. Its young leaves are sometimes added "discreetly" to salads.

The *Artemisia* group, which in general prefers comparatively arid habitats, such as the American Southwest, displays considerable variety. Besides the species mentioned above, it includes sagebrush, beach wormwood and mugwort, which have escaped from cultivation and become weeds; and southernwood, *Artemisia abrotanum*, which is citronella—not the plant from which the insect repellent is extracted, but a shrub grown in ornamental gardens for its agreeable lemon-campor odor.

© 1972 Waverley Root, from a book soon to be published by Simon and Schuster, entitled, "Food: An Informal Dictionary."

Italians Recover Titian, Guercino Worth Millions

BOLOGNA, Italy, March 14 (AP)—Police announced today that they had recovered two paintings by Titian and Guercino, valued at \$2.5 million, which had been stolen from a church at Ancona early this month. Police said they arrested an Italian man and a Swiss woman. The Titian painting of a crucifixion, done around 1550, was valued at \$1.7 million. The Guercino depicts the annunciation. Both paintings were stolen from the Church of San Domenico at Ancona, an Adriatic port city, during the night of March 1.

Winthrop Sargeant and the Bhagavad Gita

By Alden Whitman

NEW YORK (NYT)—Back in 1957, Winthrop Sargeant, the New Yorker's celebrated music critic and profilet, was interviewing Daisetz Teitaro Suzuki, the renowned authority on Zen Buddhism. To illustrate a point, Mr. Suzuki chalked a Sanskrit phrase on a blackboard.

Fascinated by such easy familiarity with the ancient Indic language, Mr. Sargeant asked if it was difficult to learn. "Not really," replied Mr. Suzuki, "it's all in Whitney's 'Sanskrit Grammar.'"

Taking him at his word, Mr. Sargeant purchased a copy of Prof. William Dwight Whitney's book, which had been published in 1881, and set about to master the language of the Vedas and of Hinduism that flourished

विन्थ्रोप सार्जेन्ट

Winthrop Sargeant's Sanskrit signature.

around 1200 B.C. The result is a soon-to-be-issued interlinear translation of the Bhagavad Gita for the non-specialist reader.

The Hindu epic poem is considered one of the world's religious classics. Part of a larger epic, the Mahabharata, the Bhagavad Gita attempts to describe what God is and what man should do to reach him. It is cast in the form of a dialogue between Krishna, an incarnation of God, and Arjuna, a warrior.

"Having been a professional French horn player and a violinist, I'm pretty disciplined,

so I set aside my spare time for Sanskrit," the 68-year-old, be-whiskered Mr. Sargeant recounted over luncheon the other day. "It helped, too, that I was familiar with symbols outside the Roman alphabet, so the Sanskrit characters came rather easily."

Ten years after having been tipped off to Sanskrit, Mr. Sargeant not only had learned to read and write the language but also had worked his way through Landman's "Sanskrit Reader," an anthology of progressively more difficult selections of prose and poetry. And then to test

his attainments, he took a transliterated version of the Bhagavad Gita and translated it back into Sanskrit.

"I had been interested in the Bhagavad Gita for many years, but I was never very happy with the various translations of that religious epic into English," Mr. Sargeant went on, "so I decided to do one myself for my intellectual stimulation and, at first, without any thought of publication."

In the last five years Mr. Sargeant's work has gone through three drafts and some criticism from Dr. J. A. B. Van Buitenen of the University of Chicago. The final version has been bought by Doubleday in this country and Allen & Unwin in Britain, and it is being composed abroad because American print shops are lacking in Sanskrit fonts.

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German Business Gains Indicate Woes Ending

By Joe Alex Morris

BONN, March 14.—The economic indicators are pointing up again in West Germany after a brief and mild first with a recession.

Clear evidence of a change of direction came in today's monthly report of the Bundesbank. In practically all the important areas, the statistics are positive with one worrying exception. Consumer prices continue to rise at a rate well above acceptable norms here.

January industrial orders were up sharply in the bank's own words. On a seasonally-adjusted basis they were up 8 percent over December and back to the level of mid-1971, before the recession hit.

Production rose by 4 percent in January, and the number of workers on short time in industry was reduced by 80,000 to a level of 227,000 in February. Unemployment remained constant at a low 1.7 percent of the labor force, and there were two open jobs for every jobless person.

Unusual Factors Noted

Several unusual factors contributed to the situation. One was an abnormally mild winter, which meant that much construction work continued through the coldest months. Another was the metal workers' strike in December, which widely affected industry before it was settled.

The Bundesbank reported the government was having some success on the anti-inflationary front, but this remains the most worrying factor in the economic situation. It said wages increased by an average of only 4 percent in the second half of 1971, which was a great improvement over the 11 percent rate for the same period of the previous year.

The sensitive steel industry appeared to be sharing in the new upturn. Thyssen steelworks, the highest in the country, is back on overtime production, and advertised 200 new job openings recently.

With the trade unions in a more docile mood in the face of last year's layoff threat, the big worry here is the continued inflationary trend. The rate of increase in the price index has declined to 5.3 percent from 5.8 percent.

But the respected IFO Institute of Berlin predicts the rate of consumer price increase for the

OPEC Warns Oil Companies Of Sanctions

Threatens Supply Cut If Demands Not Met

BEIRUT, March 14 (AP).—Eleven oil producing countries are ready to impose sanctions on any Western oil company which opposes government demands for a 20 percent share of their assets, oil sources reported today.

Provision for sanctions—cutting off the oil flow—was contained in a resolution adopted here at the weekend by a special conference of the Organization of Petroleum Exporting Countries (OPEC) to discuss the participation issue, the sources report.

The resolution is to be published March 24, after ratification by member governments.

The authoritative oil journal The Middle East Economic Survey (MEES), meanwhile reported that the preamble to the resolution mentions that in an attempt to undermine OPEC's solidarity the companies might make participation offers to some countries and not to others.

Fighting Fund

To safeguard against any such move, the OPEC countries are ready to impose sanctions on any company which opposes or fails to comply with participation demands, the resolution warns.

The Beirut conference proposed setting up a special fund to help any country which faced financial difficulties as a result of measures taken against it by the companies.

Kuwait Accord Seen

BEIRUT, March 14 (Reuters).—Oil companies operating in Kuwait have agreed to the principle of 20 percent participation by Kuwait in their concessions, subject to gradual increase, according to the Iraqi news agency.

The agency quoted official sources in Kuwait as saying the government had received the Kuwait Oil Company's confirmation of its agreement.

The Mediterranean Refining Co. announced earlier this week its agreement to the principle.

KOC shareholders are British Petroleum and Gulf Oil.

U.S. Urges End To U.K. Blocks to Dollar Investment

WASHINGTON, March 14 (Reuters).—Senior U.S. officials are pressing for suspension of the British investment dollar premium and for modification of other control measures which conflict with recent policy techniques to encourage dollar inflows, monetary sources said today.

One official made this point when asked if the administration would act to ease interim currency pressures before the monetary system is reformed.

"Why should we be the first to act when the British, for instance, have to pay a 30 percent premium to buy U.S. stocks?" he replied.

He said this was only one case, adding there was room for general adjustment in foreign control policies.

Other sources said they believed the British authorities, among others, were closely scrutinizing the anomaly of two-directional control policies. Some action to harmonize these controls may well be taken shortly, it is believed.

But New York money market sources make the point that most British portfolio investment in the United States is conducted by exempted investment trusts through offshore dollar borrowings and not through the direct dollar premium route.

Dollar Critics to Get Connally Reply

By Hobart Rowen

WASHINGTON, March 14 (WP).—Treasury Secretary John B. Connally is preparing a formal answer to European demands that some U.S. action be taken to prevent a big pile-up of dollars abroad.

Mr. Connally's response will come in a speech tomorrow night to the Council of Foreign Relations in New York. There was no official hint of what he might propose, but Treasury policy-makers appeared to be largely untroubled by the pounding taken last week by the dollar.

Some observers believe that Mr. Connally will suggest a time for the beginning of the long-range negotiations on monetary reform envisioned by the Smithsonian agreement.

Meanwhile, the International Monetary Fund confirmed that its staff had prepared a report on ways in which the world's monetary system could be reformed and made more flexible, and that this report had been submitted to IMF's executive board for study.

According to a Reuters dispatch, the Nixon administration is "cold-shouldering" the proposals pending its own studies of possible changes.

A key currency issue, and one that is said to have contributed to the speculation against the dollar last week, relates to the

U.S. Unhurt By Controls

WASHINGTON, March 14 (AP).—Herbert Stein, chairman of the Council of Economic Advisers, said today that the spreading exchange controls in Europe are hurting European businessmen, and "it isn't us who are hurt."

The "standard way of living through" a period of international monetary disequilibrium, he observed, "is for one country to absorb the currency of the other."

New council member Marius Whitman said he hopes "that this kind of story of controls will subside" once negotiations on overall monetary reform get going.

Factors that should help reassure the "very nervous" and "quite impatient" European financial officials, she said, include the slower rise lately in U.S. consumer prices and that "short-term interest rates do seem to have bottomed out."

The increases in wholesale industrial prices lately are not "terrifying," Mrs. Whitman said, but they are more than officials would like to see. If the bulge that has been expected to follow the freeze does not subside "pretty soon," she said, "some Eastern officials will have to consider the possibility of action in such areas as lumber, metals and hides."

Meanwhile, a high ranking State Department official denied that the government is neglecting international monetary reforms. He said there have been no systematic discussions or negotiations with other countries on these issues.

James S. Shuman, Deputy Under Secretary of State for Economic Affairs, indicated the government has not decided whether monetary reform negotiations should be carried on within existing groups. He said any discussions among countries considering monetary reforms might be broadened to include some of the developing nations.

He appealed for "a little patience" and allowing time for Washington and other countries to work out monetary reforms. "I think our friends around the world want to be reassured" that the United States is concerned about monetary reforms, "and we do care." He said that it would be "desirable" to begin discussions at an early date to help clarify outstanding monetary issues.

Monetary Reform Project Expected

absence of ways in which the dollar can be converted into other monetary assets. The Smithsonian conference on Dec. 18 agreed that discussions about long-term monetary reform should include ways of assuring "a proper degree of convertibility of the system."

Another source of contention is Mr. Connally's reported disaffection with the "Group of Ten" rich nations as a forum within which to negotiate on reform of the monetary system.

It is not that Washington has gained a sudden passion for including the poor nations at the

U.S. Interest Rates Rising; Easy-Money Policy Fading

NEW YORK, March 14 (AP).—Short-term U.S. interest rates are rising amid growing signs that the Federal Reserve System has abandoned the aggressively easy money policy it had followed since late last year.

Among the major developments were rate markups ranging to 1 1/4 percentage point on commercial paper issued by finance companies, now at 4 percent for 90-day paper, increases of 1/8 to 1 1/4 percentage point in the quotes on bankers' acceptances now at 4 1/8 to 4 1/2 percent and sharp rises in the yields on Treasury bills.

Analysts said the sharp rate rises had been prompted chiefly by the failure of the Fed to counteract a growing pinch for funds in the banking system.

European Concern a Factor

The inaction was in sharp contrast to early this year, when the Fed aggressively intervened at any signal of money-market tightness and was instrumental in driving short-term rates downward.

Recent statistics and current conditions support the idea that the Fed is no longer trying hard to more rapidly expand the credit supply, and that it has stopped trying to bring short-term interest rates down further.

The credit supply posture would reflect the feeling that a generous amount is already available to support the desired business upturn, analysts say, while the interest rate stance is made almost inevitable by the extreme European concern that U.S. short-term rates already are dangerously low.

Money Supply Up

While credit supplied by the Fed to the commercial banking system has been declining since early January after rising strongly through 1971, the money supply, which many analysts consider the most important influence on the economy, finally has started rising rapidly.

After almost no change in the latter half of 1971, this measure of currency and private checking deposits has grown at a seasonally adjusted annual rate of almost 9 percent so far this year. St. Louis Fed figures show—fast enough to revive inflation fears among economists who take the money supply the most seriously.

With that sort of growth under way, some seers say, the Fed

Monetary Calm Raises Prices on Wall Street

By Vartan G. Vartan

NEW YORK, March 14 (NYT).—Prices firmed on the New York Stock Exchange today as investors overcame some of their nervousness over weakness in the dollar abroad that triggered the biggest setback in four months yesterday.

The Dow Jones industrial average, edging ahead during the day, rose 5.34 to finish at 934.00. Yesterday's drop amounted to 11.21.

Essentially, it was a quiet day in Wall Street as gains of one point or more in Alcoa, Eastman Kodak, Du Pont and Procter & Gamble chiefly accounted for the improvement in the Dow average.

The main excitement of the session was provided by a statistical hopper—a block of 5,245,000 shares of American Motors at a price of 7 1/4. This was the biggest single trade in terms of share size in the 180-year history of the New York Stock Exchange.

Kaiser Industries was the seller and a wide number of buyers were involved. This raised Big Board volume to 22.37 million shares from yesterday's relatively depressed level of 16.73 million. Without the block of American Motors, volume would have amounted to 17.13 million shares.

International Telephone and

Sales Rise 3%, Inventories Up In U.S. in Month

WASHINGTON, March 14 (AP).—Manufacturing and trade sales rose 3 percent in January to a record seasonally-adjusted \$120.62 billion from \$116.96 billion in December, when they fell 1 percent, the Commerce Department reported today.

The report showed that manufacturing and trade inventories rose 9 percent to a seasonally adjusted \$180.29 billion in January from December's downward-revised \$179.94 billion.

Inventories increased \$250 million for wholesalers and \$200 million for manufacturers, but were unchanged for retailers.

Wholesalers' sales rose 5 percent in January while sales by manufacturers climbed 4 percent and retailers' sales were unchanged.

At the end of January the stock-to-sales ratio fell to 1.5 from 1.54 at the end of December, the report showed.

Telegraph, climbing 2 5/8 to 61, rebounded from its recent weakness that resulted from the adverse publicity surrounding Senate subcommittee hearings.

Other gainers on the active list included Safeway Stores, up 1 3/8 to 42, and Matsushita Electric, up 1 to 27.

General Motors rose 5 3/8 to 22 5/8. American Telephone stood unchanged at 45. Although G.M. displayed only a fractional gain, it was believed to receive some benefit from an upward revision in the earnings forecast for 1972.

Levitz Furniture topped 6 1/2 to 150 5/8. Natvoms, falling 3 1/8 to 76 1/4, filed a proposed offering of 600,000 shares, with both the company and stockholders comprising sellers.

Losses of 2 or more points occurred in Bausch & Lomb, Sunlight Pattern and Corning Glass. Smaller declines showed in Polaroid, Honeywell, Xerox and International Business Machines.

Meanwhile, prices on the American Stock Exchange and in the OTC market finished slightly higher in moderate trading.

The exchange's price index ended the session up 0.05 at 28.21. In the counter market, the NASDAQ industrial index gained 0.64 to 137.30. Of the 2,520 NASDAQ issues traded, 752 advanced, 650 fell and 1,178 were unchanged.

On the OTC market, NASDAQ activities included National Corp. (A), 15 3/4, up 1 5/8; Penn Offshore Gas (B), 8 1/8, unchanged; Hercules Food, 20 3/8, up 1 3/4; and White Shield, 1 1/8, up 3/8.

Turnover on the exchange dipped slightly to 5.22 million shares from 5.28 million yesterday.

Turnover in the counter market eased to 9.7 million shares from 9.79 million.

On the bond market the government sector was unable to follow through on a mid-day correction and prices closed at or near their lows in moderate but uneasy trading.

Corporates improved toward the close, with losses pared about 1/8 to 1/4 point, compared to their lows of 1 1/2 point

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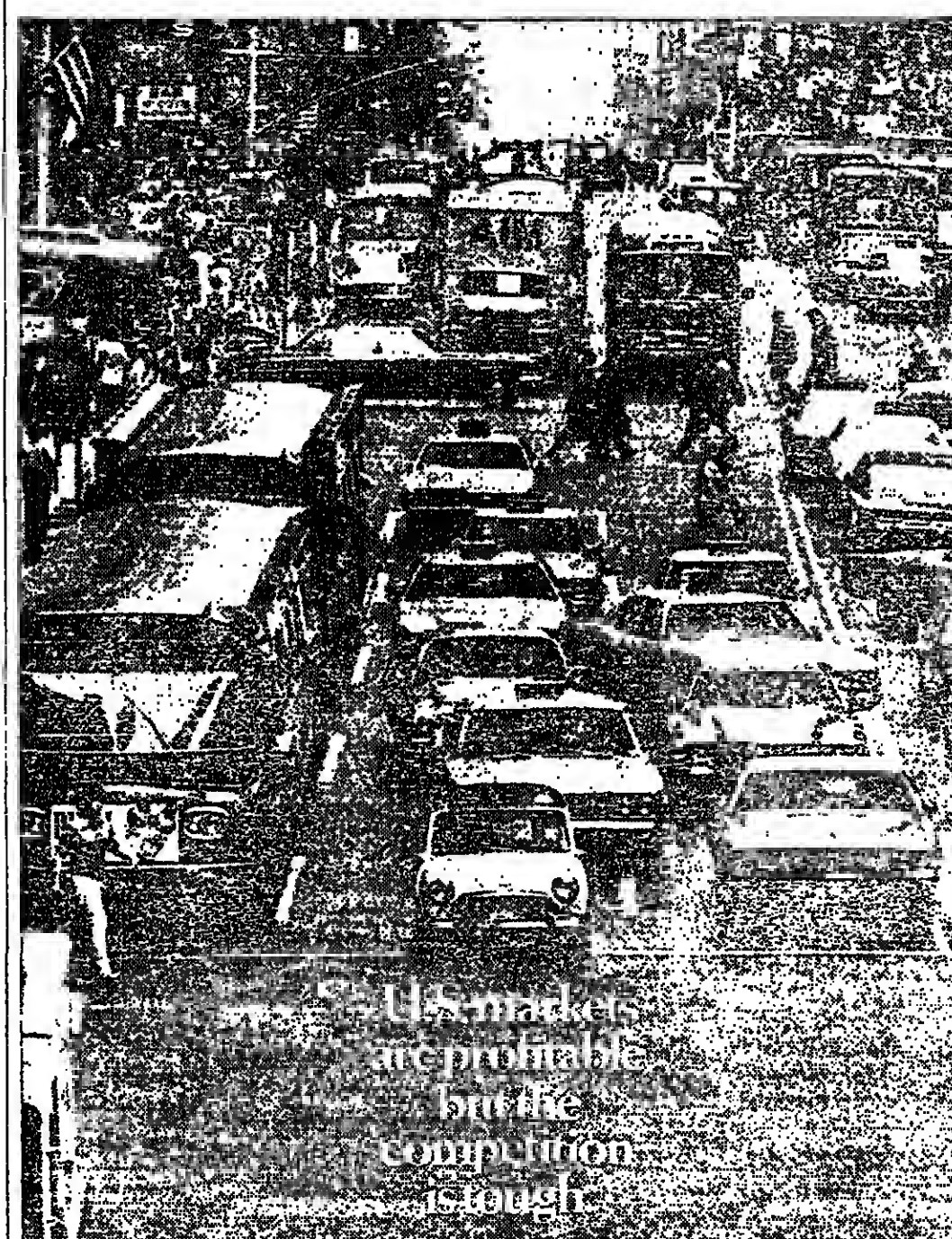
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New York Stock Exchange Trading

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U.S. Commodity Prices

NEW YORK, March 14.—Cash		COTTON No. 2			
		Open	High	Low	Close
Prices at primary markets we registered today in New York were:		May	37.44	37.44	37.10
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		Sept.	37.44	37.44	37.55
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Wool	Year ago	July	37.52	37.52	37.41
Wool	Year ago	Sept.	37.52	37.52	37.41
Wool	Year ago	Dec.	37.52	37.52	37.41
Wool	Year ago	March	37.52	37.52	37.41
Wool	Year ago	July	37.52	37.52	37.41
Wool	Year ago	Sept.	37.52	37.52	37.41
Wool	Year ago	Dec.	37.52	37.52	37.41
Wool	Year ago	March	37.52	37.52	37.41
Wool	Year ago	July	37.52	37.52	37.41
Wool	Year ago	Sept.	37.52	37.52	37.41
Wool	Year ago	Dec.	37.52	37.52	37.41
Wool	Year ago	March	37.52	37.52	37.41
Wool	Year ago	July	37.52	37.52	37.41
Wool	Year ago	Sept.	37.52	37.52	37.41
Wool	Year ago	Dec.	37.52	37.52	37.41
Wool	Year ago	March	37.52	37.52	37.41
Wool	Year ago	July	37.52	37.52	37.41
Wool	Year ago	Sept.	37.52	37.52	37.41
Wool	Year ago	Dec.	37.52	37.52	37.41
Wool	Year ago	March	37.52	37.52	37.41
Wool	Year ago	July	37.52	37.52	37.41
Wool	Year ago	Sept.	37.52	37.52	37.41
Wool	Year ago	Dec.	37.52	37.52	37.41
Wool	Year ago	March	37.52	37.52	37.41
Wool	Year ago	July	37.52	37.52	37.41
Wool	Year ago	Sept.	37.52	37.52	37.41
Wool	Year ago	Dec.	37.52	37.52	37.41
Wool	Year ago	March	37.52	37.52	37.41
Wool	Year ago	July	37.52	37.52	37.41
Wool	Year ago	Sept.	37.52	37.52	37.41
Wool	Year ago	Dec.	37.52	37.52	37.

International | Tokyo Exchange

[illegible]

Tokyo Exchange

517	15	US Kefauver	23	41	42	43	44	45	46	47	48	49	50	51	52	53	54	55	56	57	58	59	60	61	62	63	64	65	66	67	68	69	70	71	72	73	74	75	76	77	78	79	80	81	82	83	84	85	86	87	88	89	90	91	92	93	94	95	96	97	98	99	100
518	15	US Kefauver	23	41	42	43	44	45	46	47	48	49	50	51	52	53	54	55	56	57	58	59	60	61	62	63	64	65	66	67	68	69	70	71	72	73	74	75	76	77	78	79	80	81	82	83	84	85	86	87	88	89	90	91	92	93	94	95	96	97	98	99	100
519	15	US Kefauver	23	41	42	43	44	45	46	47	48	49	50	51	52	53	54	55	56	57	58	59	60	61	62	63	64	65	66	67	68	69	70	71	72	73	74	75	76	77	78	79	80	81	82	83	84	85	86	87	88	89	90	91	92	93	94	95	96	97	98	99	100
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541	15	US Kefauver	23	41	42	43	44	45	46	47	48	49	50	51	52	53	54	55	56	57	58	59	60	61	62	63	64	65	66	67	68	69	70	71	72	73	74	75	76	77	78	79	80	81	82	83	84	85	86	87	88	89	90	91	92	93	94	95	96	97	98	99	100
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544	15	US Kefauver	23	41																																																											

The International Monetary Market: a major step toward stability in world trade.

"Nothing else in the world is so powerful as an idea whose time has come."

Victor Hugo

“There is today a major need for a broad, widely based, active and resilient futures market in currency.”

Prof. Milton Friedman

**You're a multi-national electronics corporation.
You've just made a \$10 million sale overseas.
Your profit on the deal is \$300,000.
You could wind up losing \$150,000.**

**You're a multi-national oil company.
You've just made a \$10 million purchase overseas.
You could wind up paying \$10,450,000.**

You're a pretty sophisticated speculator. You keep your eye on the exchange rates. You think the Deutschmark is undervalued. Now you can do something about it.

Of course, the speculator *could* lose much of his risk capital. The electronics corporation *could* wind up with a windfall profit of \$750,000. The oil company *could* pay as little as \$9,550,000 for its purchase.

The difference is this: of the three examples cited, only the speculator *wants* that kind of risk. A major corporation does not. The recent agreement to let currencies vary 2.25% above or below official parity has put many international companies in a business they don't want to be in—currency speculation. Changes in currency values interfere with the conduct of day-to-day business and are even more disruptive of long-range planning and pricing.

Speculators—the shock absorbers of futures transactions—have been unable (though certainly not unwilling) to participate. As Professor Milton Friedman has said: "The market needs speculators who are willing to take open positions as well as hedges. The larger the volume of speculative activity, the better the market and the easier it will be for persons involved in foreign trade and investment to hedge at low costs."

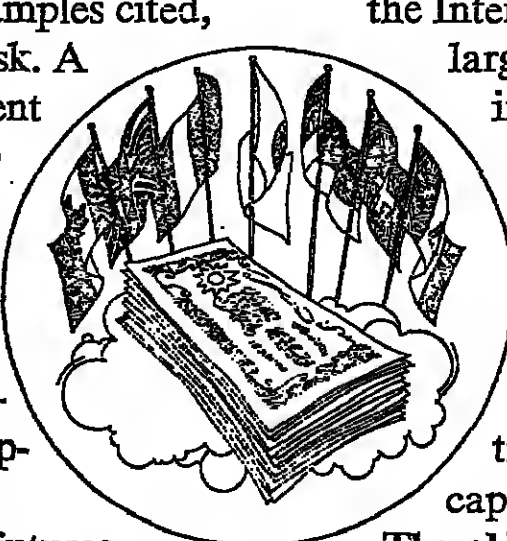
There is little doubt that substantial numbers of speculators will be drawn to currency futures. (If a city-dweller, for example, is willing to take the time

to study pig crop reports and various other factors affecting frozen pork belly futures, it seems more than likely that he would find a study of the ultimate commodity—money—at least as familiar and understandable.)

In the interest of bringing greater stability to world commerce; in the interest of providing a major marketplace for those who have the financial ability and the desire to pit their judgment against the future; the Chicago Mercantile Exchange has established the International Monetary Market. As one of the largest and most innovative futures markets in the world, the CME is uniquely qualified to do so. Its brand new trading floor complex together with its world-wide electronic communications facilities make it, technologically, the most modern exchange in the world. Yet this technology is backed by more than fifty years of futures trading experience in the futures trading capital of the world.

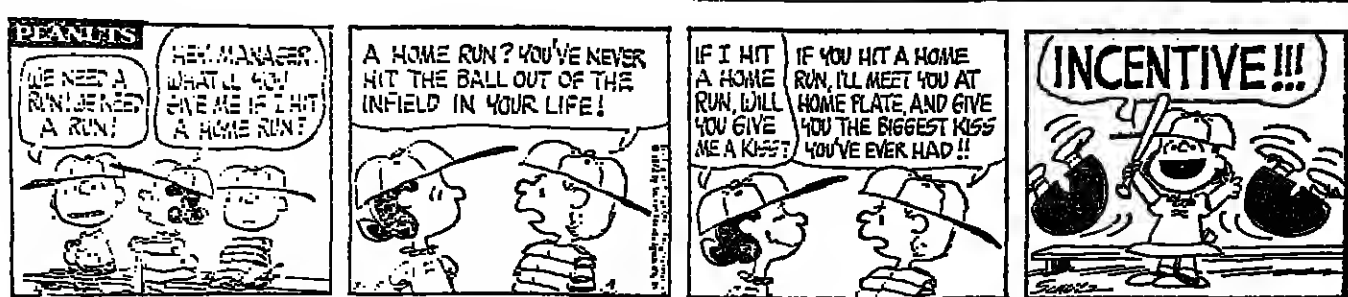
The older order changeth. Bretton Woods is dead. The time has come for a new idea. The International Monetary Market is born.

Trading begins in mid-April, 1972 in Canadian dollars, Deutschemarks, Swiss francs, British pounds, Japanese yen, Italian lira and Mexican pesos. Interested parties may secure further information by writing to the address below.



INTERNATIONAL MONETARY MARKET
OF THE CHICAGO MERCANTILE EXCHANGE
110 North Franklin Street, Chicago, Illinois 60606

PEANUTS



B.C.



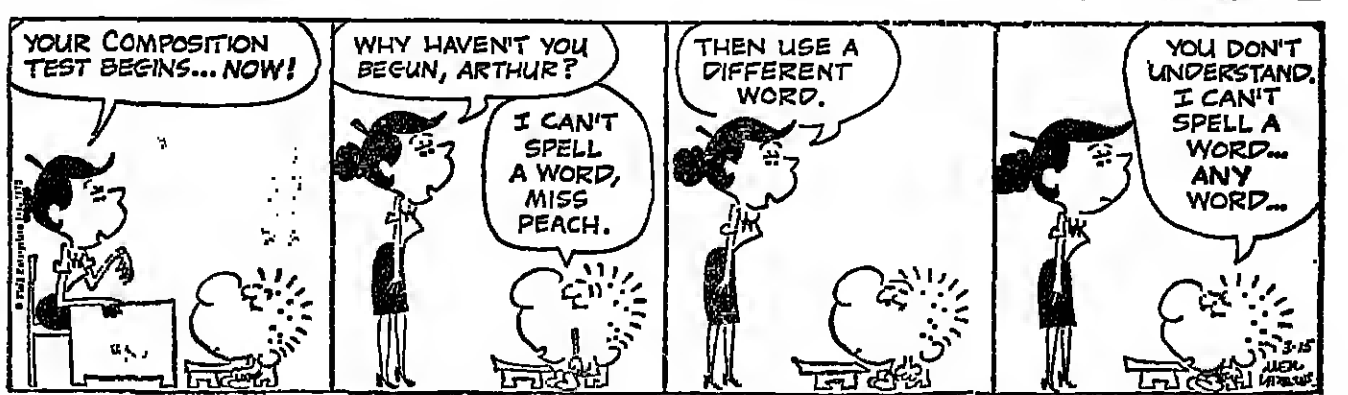
L.I.L. ABNER



BETTY BAILEY



MISS PEACH



BUZZ SAWYER



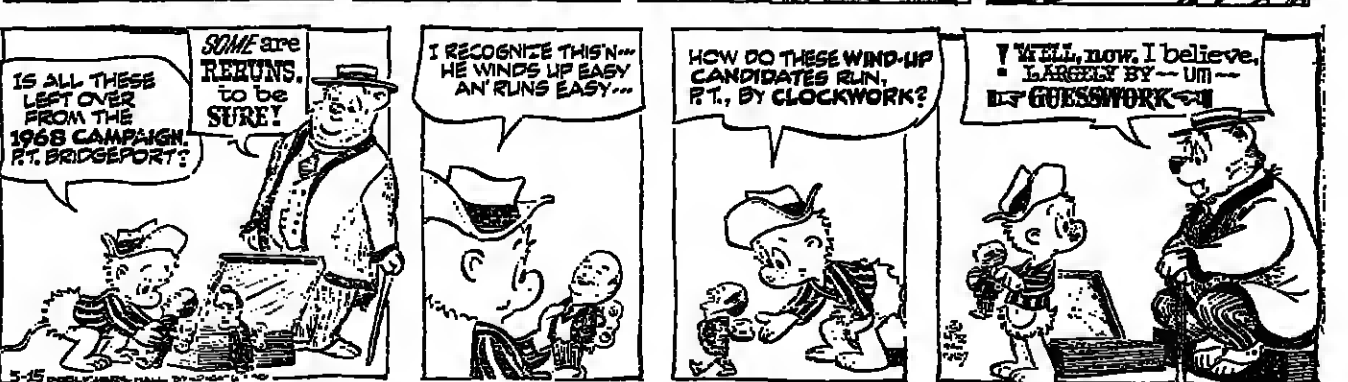
WIZARD OF ID



REX MORGAN M.D.



POGO



RIP KIRBY



BLONDIE



BRIDGE

By Alan Truscott

South brushed aside East's psychic overall of North's one-heart opening bid with a double, and West bid two clubs. South then leaped into Blackwood. When his partner showed two aces, he decided to try for a spade grand slam.

Twelve top tricks were in view but South had to search for a 13th. It was clear from the bidding that the club finesse would lose, but there was a chance of developing a heart trick or of maneuvering a squeeze.

West hit on the best opening lead, a diamond. After a major-suit lead South would have had no trouble, since he would have had the entries to develop and cash the fifth heart in the dummy. The diamond lead prema-

ture removed an important entry from the dummy.

South won the first trick with the diamond ace from dummy, drew trumps in three rounds and attacked hearts. The ace, king and a ruff revealed that West had begun with four hearts. As he had also bid clubs, it was easy to see that he could be squeezed by the run of trumps, and he was. On the last spade he had to unguard clubs to keep the heart queen, and South made three club tricks and his grand slam.

With West guarding hearts and East guarding diamonds, South did not have to worry about taking a club finesse. He did not even need the club jack—any card in that suit would do.

The North-South team gained 750 points and the defense was left with the thought that if, following a famous English example, they had left South to play in one no-trump doubled, he would have gone down seven tricks.

NORTH (D)
 ♠ 6
 ♥ AK983
 ♦ A374
 ♣ K96

EAST
 ♠ 532
 ♥ Q654
 ♦ 8
 ♣ K10732

SOUTH
 ♠ AKQ10674
 ♥ J2
 ♦ 6
 ♣ AJ4

North and South were vulnerable. The bidding:

	North	East	South	West
1	1N	2♣	2♠	2♣
2	2♣	4N	Pass	Pass
3	5♣	Pass	7♠	Pass

West led the diamond eight.

Solution to Previous Puzzles

1. HIDE
2. BRAVE
3. FADIES
4. UNDISCOVERED
5. AGENT
6. MISINFORMED
7. MONITE
8. STERILE
9. EMILIE
10. SIEVERS
11. TENSIS
12. RETAILERS
13. ANTI
14. ISO
15. ZEROS
16. DOTES
17. ALTHOUGH
18. DROPPED
19. AHEAD
20. SHEAF
21. STENO
22. ARA
23. LIP
24. SECRETLY
25. DEVOTED
26. FATA
27. ALICIA
28. OIL
29. LIVE
30. NOVEL
31. INCREASES
32. STEEL
33. COIN
34. GIST

DENNIS THE MENACE



JUMBLE

Unscramble these four Jumbles, one letter to each square, to form four ordinary words.

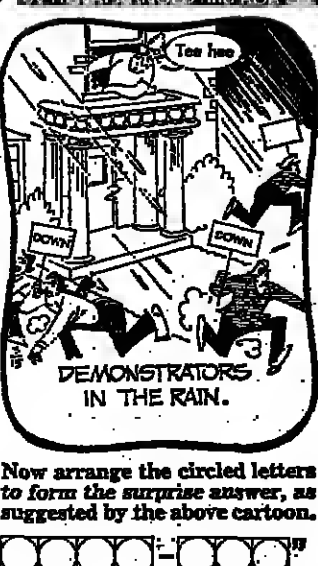
YOWNS
 _ _ _ _ _

REGIM
 _ _ _ _ _

SEVURS
 _ _ _ _ _

WAHIE
 _ _ _ _ _

Print the SURPRISE ANSWER here: _ _ _ _ _



Yesterday's Jumble: CREEK TUNED INNATE BAUBLE
 Answer: What happened when he gave her the eye? - SHE BLACKENED IT

BOOKS

SUMMER SITUATIONS

By Ann Birstein, Coward, McCann & Geoghegan. 191 pp. \$18.

Reviewed by Anatole Broyard

NO LOVER can live up to the history of poetry, or raise goose pimples on the skin of a faculty wife who is wearing three layers of exegesis. Yet, in "Love in the Dunes," the first of these three long stories, Shirley Kane feels that she must have a lover, that until she does there will be sensibility. Her husband Max, like so many intellectuals, is not at his best on a beach. Relating to him at a summer resort is rather like trying to read without sunglasses in the midday glare. Shirley tends to think of him in terms of Violet Paget used in her book on empathy in art: "How out of time to the trees, to the landscape, the people are walking and talking!" Max's heroism, if he has any, tends to show itself in negation—in refusing nature, in betraying it with his work, choosing the rustle of papers over the murmur of the waves, the work table over the tablecloth. He is not a man for all seasons, for "seasonal identities with the weather."

Charlie Krebs, who with his wife, Marlene, is sharing a beach home with Shirley and Max, has not only a bibliography but a long, lean body as well. And he desires Shirley, despite his sexy wife, for reasons that are almost the inverse of Max's. He wants to plunge into her as he plunges into the water. He sees her not as his lifetime companion, sharer of his lucubrations, but as a holiday, a vacation from intellectualism. On her side, Shirley wants him to penetrate her like the sun. A character out of a contemporary New York Jewish novel, she is in a D. H. Lawrence mood, a mixture of sex, masochism and unfamiliar ineffability.

In the end, Shirley compares the two men like texts and chooses the well-thumbed scholarly tome over the handsome limited edition. Like so many of us, she has to convince herself before she can discover who she is. Her one venture into empiricism has been a disappointing field trip, like an archaeological dig that turned up only a few insignificant shards and prehistoric cartoons.

"How I Spent My Summer Vacation" is a good example of a certain school of literary thinking, one which holds that any situation can be turned into literature if it is sufficiently sensitive and intelligent scrutiny is incessantly brought to bear on it. Again we are at the beach, and once more Miss Birstein's characters are finding it a gritty place. Jason, Arthur's 13-year-old son by a previous marriage, is spending part of his vacation with them, and this inevitably forces everyone into a role. Arthur hopes to regain his son's confidence; Jason is determined to make his father atone for leaving him; Arthur's wife, Janet, sees an opportunity to practice all the child psychology she learned in school.

After seeing the predicament of Arthur and Jason from every possible point of view, one is inclined to abandon them to Janet along with them. She revolves a thought rather like washing machine with too small a load, and they simply fall to quality as tragic characters. Jason, for example, has a drop of snobbery in his blood these two are sure to leave cold.

"When the Wind Blew" about a European vacation, after two beach fiascos, one sees the change of scene. Norman and Sonia are living together in Paris when the hero of their college seminar—a German philosophy teacher named Erika—arrives for one of these curious intellectual congresses. Erika has all those qualities the inspire philosophy majors: switch to art history, but as it, too late for Norman and Sonia they don't quite know what to do about her. The story ends a blur of metaphors that move Sonia to tears and the reader to a Gallic shrug.

Miss Birstein is a good writer who, except in the first story, seems willing to squander her talents on a pure-by-pore examination of bores. One hopes for in her next book, she will choose characters who are interesting personalities, as well as specimens for an anatomy lesson.

Mr. Broyard is a book reviewer for The New York Times.

Best Sellers

The New York Times

This analysis is based on report obtained from more than 100 book stores in 44 communities of the New York Times. The figures in the right-hand column do not necessarily represent consecutive appearances on the list.

This Week	Last Week	Weeks on List
FICTION		
1 The Winds of War, Wou...	1	16
2 The Day After Tomorrow...	2	25
3 The Day After Tomorrow...	3	25
4 The Day After Tomorrow...	4	25
5 The Day After Tomorrow...	5	25
6 The Day After Tomorrow...	6	25
7 The Day After Tomorrow...	7	25
8 The Day After Tomorrow...	8	25
9 The Day After Tomorrow...	9	25
10 The Day After Tomorrow...	10	25
GENERAL		
1 The Day After Tomorrow...	1	20
2 The Day After Tomorrow...	2	20
3 The Day After Tomorrow...	3	20
4 The Day After Tomorrow...	4	20
5 The Day After Tomorrow...	5	20
6 The Day After Tomorrow...	6	20
7 The Day After Tomorrow...	7	20
8 The Day After Tomorrow...	8	20
9 The Day After Tomorrow...	9	20
10 The Day After Tomorrow...	10	20

(These statistics are for the week ended March 12.)

CROSSWORD

By Will Wren

ACROSS													DOWN																																																																																						
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1 Nitwit													58 Two's: Abbr. 60 — and													27 Suffix for column																																																																									
3 Midwestern city													61 "hungry look"													28 Chassis																																																																									
15 Wyoming city													61 Military imbalance													29 Optical beam																																																																									
16 State of 8 Across													67 Short solo													30 Upright																																																																									
17 Laundry workers													70 Pool game													32 Friend in Nice																																																																									
18 Skeleton of a sort													71 Hired of cowboys													34 "Private" —																																																																									
19 — out (reneys)													72 Where ocean meets sky													35 Designer Simpson																																																																									
20 Wise to													73 Unadorned													36 Finch																																																																									
22 Prepares for knighthood													DOWN													37 Dinner check																																																																									
25 Roman baker's dozen													1 Light movement													38 Biblical verb ending																																																																									
28 Ziegfeld													2 No. 3 man on homer list													42 Exclamation																																																																									
31 Typewriter parts													3 Figure of speech													45 Quantity: Abbr.																																																																									
33 Completed for office													4 Medieval guild													47 Greek letter																																																																									
34 The — I saw Paris, —													5 Scottish uncle													50 Japan																																																																									
35 Relaxing													6 Expose													54 Vote in																																																																									
40 Brainstorm													7 Bangla —													55 River in Hades																																																																									
41 Gulf of Aqaba port: Var.													8 Modern Bohemian													56 Computer, at times																																																																									
43 Fed. agents													9 Collection of facts													57 Delusion's companion																																																																									
44 Word for word													10 G.P.'s													58 Hyde Park name																																																																									
45 Jeen of radio and TV													11 Prefix for deed or take													61 German exclamation																																																																									
46 Key Lemmer													12 Bucket material													62 Greek letter																																																																									
49 Lively ones													13 Compass point													63 Chief, in India																																																																									
51 Truman, before he was V.P.													14 "Light and —"													64 School study: Abbr.																																																																									
52 Musical group													21 Padding material													65 Certain ref. book																																																																									
53 Submits													23 Assault craft													66 Feet																																																																									
													24 Sideshow man													68 Novelist																																																																									
													26 Angriely													Santha Rama Officerholders																																																																									

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